11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

000

RACIAL ASPECTS
OF
ROMANIA'S CASE

CHARLES UPSON CLARK, PH.D.
Corresponding Member of the Romanian Academy

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

000

To facilitate reference to the official publications of the Romanian Census Bureau, its spelling of Romanian place names has been followed in this monograph, with the diacritical marks omitted for typographical reasons.

[p. ii]

[pp. iii, iv, v, vi are blank]

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

FOREWORD

175

AT the close of the first World War the Romanian people achieved the unity it had temporarily attained in 1601 under Michael the Brave. In the interval before the outbreak of the second World War new Romania succeeded in bringing about a mutual comprehension among components who had lived for centuries under widely differing administrations and in inaugurating among other reforms a minorities régime far more civilized than that to which the Romanian minority had been subjected in Austria-Hungary and Russia. It will suffice to point out that in Transylvania, for instance, there were in 1940 more Hungarian public schools, more Hungarian newspapers and books than there had been under the crown of St. Stephen and far greater equality of opportunity in business as in politics, and this after the ravages of a war in which Romania's devotion to the Allies had cost her one-tenth of all her population, a loss higher than that of any Allied country.

Romania after 1918 has supported every international effort for peace and a better understanding between nations. In her desire for good relations with her neighbor, Bulgaria, she has even agreed voluntarily to cede southern Dobrudja to the Sofia Government, an action which may well be compared with the cession by Great Britain of the Ionian Isles to Greece a century ago; but for this Romania deserves higher credit, for southern Dobrudja, as I was able to satisfy myself during an extended automobile tour in the Spring of 1940, was in part overwhelmingly Romanian and the Romanian element was conspicuous everywhere, while Balcic was especially dear to Romanian hearts.

Unfortunately, in this era of the glorification of force, Romania's other neighbors took this manifestation of magnanimity for one of weakness. For example, the great generosity of Bucharest to the Hungarians in Transylvania had always been considered by them as a tribute to their superiority, and had increased their traditional scorn for the Wallachs who had been subjected to them so long. And to the world's general astonishment it was the champions of self-determination, the very government which had had its definition of "aggression" accepted by others and had bound itself not to commit "aggression," which made the first unprovoked attack.

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

175 648 On June 26, 1940, the Soviet Government delivered an ultimatum at Bucharest demanding the immediate cession of the province of Bessarabia, which had been under Russian domination for a brief century of its existence, as well as of the northernmost districts of Bucovina. Many Romanian patriots counseled resistance and hoped for assistance from the Western democracies; but those with longer memories recalled the non-arrival of the British and French aid solemnly promised in the treaty under which Romania entered the first World War, and the more recent fate of Czechoslovakia. Not merely was aid uncertain and remote, but once the Romanian Army was engaged on the Russian frontier, attacks were certain to follow on the western Transylvanian border. So with a heavy heart Romania yielded to overwhelming force and onte more a blow such as Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland had experienced succeeded in its impact.

000 Only a month earlier I myself had given a lecture in Romanian in the huge, filled to overflowing Eparchial Hall of the Bessarabian capital, and had thus had recent and vivid experience of the cultural upswing given by the Romanians to a city I had first known in 1919 as a sleepy provincial center, for generations victim of administrative neglect and with even Russian schools few and far between. Some ten years ago I had had the privilege of being present at the dedication of a school in a large Russian village in Bessarabia and had been keenly impressed by the good feeling between Russians and Moldavians evidenced by the ceremony and the celebration afterward.

175 648 The Communist aggression of 1940, establishing Russia at the mouth of the Danube and a step nearer the Dardanelles, affected not merely Romania but the entire continent of Europe, upsetting as it did the balance at a traditional danger spot. It was not merely a warning to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Turkey that a new campaign of aggression had started, with no more justification than the right of the stronger, but it focussed German attention on that part of the world and evidently led the German strategists to feel that a stronger bulwark against future Russian aggression was needed than would be furnished by the Pruth or the Sereth rivers. The Carpathians were obviously the new line of resistance, and subservient Hungary was only too ready to act as the German tool. It is tragic to reflect that a genuine policy of reconciliation on the Kremlin's part, which by creating a loyal border zone all the way from the White Sea and the Baltic to the Black Sea might even perhaps have prevented this war, was sacrificed to imperialistic ambitions that have since plunged mankind in its bloodiest struggle.

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

FOREWORD

Anxious to guard against the new Russian move, the Germans gave Romania no credit for her correct attitude in holding aloof from the appeals of Romanian fractions of the Carpathian Ukraine to be annexed to Transylvania, just as later she maintained the same correctness by turning a deaf ear to similar prayers from Romanian communities in the break-up of Yugoslavia. To the Germans also this attitude was merely evidence of weakness, and a weakness of which the Hungarians have never been guilty. Accordingly, Berlin and Rome encouraged the Hungarians by the Vienna Award to seize parts of Transylvania where the Romanians have always been in a majority not contested even by the Hungarian census figures; and Magyar troops not merely occupied the territory, but with the utmost ruthlessness expelled the Romanian intellectual élite whose rights had been guaranteed by the Award, and with their traditional barbarity even put a considerable number of them to death.

Romania had to yield to force, the German-Russian pact still holding. But the next turn of the kaleidoscope, the break between Hitler and Stalin, gave her the cherished chance of recovering her lost provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina. And here Romania has again given proof of her sense of justice by refraining from lodging claim to territorial expansion east of the Dniester into the Ukraine notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands of Romanians forcibly settled there in the century of Czarist rule over Bessarabia.

Opposed to expansion at the expense of her neighbors, Romania is not less determined to protect her natural and historic limits against encroachment and to bring within them the greater part of such Romanian masses as still live under other regimes. With the recovery of the territory lost in the east, the Romanian nation once more feels free to look with hope to a solution of its western problem. True enough, after a searching inquiry the claims of Hungary to Transylvania had been definitely denied by the concert of Europe in 1920. Nor was the right of Romania to Transylvania thus affirmed on historical grounds alone. In 1920, and doubtless more so today, the right of all peoples to a government of their own choosing and the exercise of this right for the whole by the decision of a majority could not be denied. The Romanians are fortunately able to establish by facts and figures that every historical subdivision of their homeland has an uncontested Romanian majority. The proof consists of the scientific data collected by an American-trained staff during the population census of 1930. Their authenticity rests not only on the fact that nationality was not determined arbitrarily by the

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

175 census taker but by the free statement of each inhabitant; it is con-
648 firmed by the consonance of the findings whether taking race, language or religion as criteria, as well as by comparison with the official population statistics of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

121 Inasmuch as the Award of Vienna was necessarily an expedient, I have thought it useful to give here a comprehensive abstract of Romania's racial figures together with historical outlines of her border regions, in the conviction that no lasting solution of European unrest could afford to disregard or minimize the racial realities of the continent's perennial danger zones.

C. U. C.

North Hatley, P. Q.
October 20, 1941.

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

CONTENTS

FOREWORD vii

HISTORICAL OUTLINE 1

Bucovina 3

Bessarabia 6

Transylvania 11

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA 23

Population According to Nationality

Actual Figures 26

Percentages 30

Population According to Language

Actual Figures 32

Percentages 36

Population According to Religion

Actual Figures 38

Percentages 42

The Population of Transylvania

Racial Composition of Ceded Transylvania 44

Hungarian and Romanian Censuses 50

MAPS AND CHARTS

THE PROVINCES AND COUNTIES OF ROMANIA xii

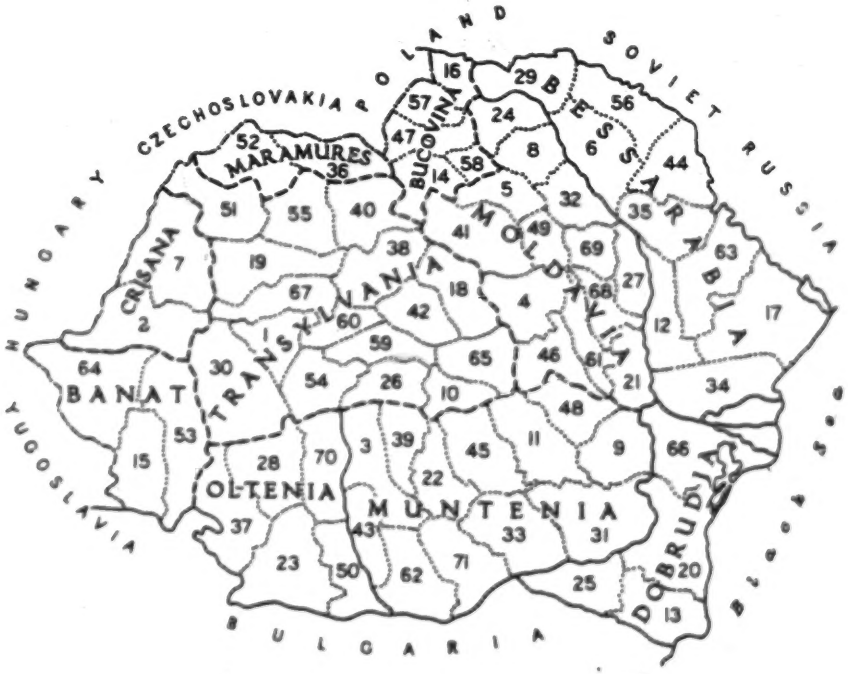
THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP OF TRANSYLVANIA . . . . . opp. 16

THE COUNTIES OF TRANSYLVANIA 17

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

631

Census of 1930
The Provinces and Counties of Romania



Muntenia (Wallachia)
8 Arges
9 Braila
11 Buzau
22 Dambovita
31 Ialomita
33 Ilfov
39 Muscel
43 Olt
45 Prahova
48 Ramnicu Sarat
62 Teleorman
71 Vlasca

Oltenia
23 Dolj
28 Gorj
37 Mehedinti
50 Romanati
70 Valcea

Moldavia
4 Bacau
5 Baia
8 Botosani
21 Covurlui
24 Dorohoi
27 Falciu
32 Iasi
41 Neamt
46 Putna
49 Roman
61 Tecuci
68 Tutova
69 Vaslui

Dobrudja
13 Caliacra
20 Constanta
25 Durostor
66 Tulcea

Transylvania
1 Alba
10 Brasov
18 Ciuc
19 Cluj
26 Fagaras
30 Hunedoara
38 Mures
40 Nasaud
42 Oderhei
51 Salaj
54 Sibiu
55 Somes
59 Tarnava Mare
60 Tarnava Mica
65 Trei Scaune
67 Turda

Banat of Timisoara
15 Caras
53 Severin
64 Timis Torontal

Crisana—Maramures
2 Arad
7 Bihor
36 Maramures
52 Satu Mare

Bessarabia
6 Balti
12 Cahul
17 Cetatea Alba
29 Hotin
34 Ismail
35 Lapusna
44 Orhei
56 Soroca
63 Tighina

Bucovina
14 Campulung
16 Cernauti
47 Radauti
57 Storojinet
58 Suceava

A HISTORICAL OUTLINE

UNTIL 1940 Romania, a strong force for peace, contained within her boundaries all her historical domain and most of her people. In 1940, amid world-wide changes, she saw her racial and territorial unity shattered in a partition involving not less than one-third of her population of 20,000,000 and of her territory of 113,917 square miles.

The beneficiaries of this forcible division were Russia and Hungary.[1] On July 3, 1940, following an ultimatum, Russia invaded northern Bucovina, part of the Moldavian county of Dorohoi, and all of Bessarabia, altogether some 17,000 square miles with upward of 3,750,000 inhabitants. On September 13, 1940, following the Vienna arbitration decision of August 30, Hungary occupied half of Romanian Transylvania, again some 17,000 square miles with almost 2,400,000 inhabitants.

The two squeezes from east and west, timed to coincide with the collapse of the last vestiges of the European system of regional guarantees, could not be opposed by Romania. The retirement of her armies from Bucovina and Bessarabia reflected the realities of the situation, but did not imply a renunciation of her historic rights to the lost provinces, nor was this loss ratified formally by her parliament. On the contrary, Premier General Ion Antonescu, several times in his earliest official statements, reasserted Romania's claim to the whole of Transylvania; and less than one year later, on June 22, 1941, he led the Romanian armies in the liberation of Bucovina and Bessarabia.

The problems which the action of Russia and Hungary has restored to an acute phase are as old as the ideologies that give them form. Heretofore, as local problems, they have been allowed to smolder under temporary solutions enforced in high-handed and arbitrary manner. Today, as obstacles to the peace and progress of the world, they have become world problems. As such they require a lasting solution that must accord with

[1] A rectification of the frontier of Dobrudja accepted by Romania and Bulgaria as a permanent settlement of the differences between them was effected by the treaty signed at Craiova September 7, 1940. The treaty provided for the return to Bulgaria of the two counties of Caliacra and Durostor ceded by her to Romania at Bucharest, July 27, 1913, at the end of the Balkan wars from which Bulgaria emerged with a net territorial gain of 6,062 sq. mi. Provision was also made for a wide exchange of populations. Bulgaria also undertook to pay Romania one billion lei as indemnity for losses resulting from the territorial transfer and to take over the maintenance of the Romanian graves and battle monuments dating from the 1877-78 war to which Bulgaria owes the restoration of her statehood.

000 historical and racial truth if the peoples in the invaded areas are to be freed of physical and spiritual terror and assured a peaceful development.

175 Until June, 1940, the population of Romania was divided among seventy-one counties grouped administratively into districts approximating the several historical provinces. This territory corresponded in area to that of the Dacian Kingdom colonized as an imperial province by Rome, 105-271 A.D. To use the current names, the provinces of Moldavia, Bessarabia and Bucovina formed the principality of Moldavia, with the capital at Jassy; while Oltenia and Muntenia formed the principality of Wallachia, with Bucharest as capital. Early in their national evolution the two Romanian states came to feel the influence of the expanding Turkish power. This they recognized by mutual assistance pacts,[1] renouncing their sovereign rights only insofar as they assumed obligations toward the Turks, who in turn guaranteed their liberties and integrity.[2] Still under Turkish suzerainty, Moldavia and Wallachia united on January 24, 1859 to form modern Romania who declared her independence May 10, 1877, when she joined Russia in war against Turkey. By proclamation of her parliament Romania became a Kingdom on May 10, 1881.

Like Italy on May 20, 1882, Romania on October 30, 1883, adhered to the defensive alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Like Italy in 1915, Romania in 1916 joined the Allies in the first World War. Toward the conclusion of this war Bessarabia, emerging an autonomous republic from Communist chaos by proclamation of her Diet January 24, 1918, voted the following March 27 to reunite with Romania. Bucovina and Transylvania (with the Banat of Timisoara, Crisana and Maramures), also autonomous since October, 1918,[3] followed suit, the first proclaiming her union at Cernauti November 28, the latter December 1 at Alba Iulia. Thus the integration of the Romanian provinces came about through the exercise by their peoples of the right to self-determination, and not through armed conquest or international negotiation. The peace treaties of Versailles (June 28, 1919), St. Germain (September 10, 1919) and Trianon (June 4, 1920) merely added formal recognition to a factual situation ante-dating them by more than a year.

---

[1] F. C. Nano, "Condica tratatelor si a altor legaminte ale Romaniei, 1354-1937," Bucharest, 1938, p. 7, for treaty between Mircea the Old of Wallachia and Mehmed I of Turkey, 1416 (1418 ?), and p. 28, for treaty between Bogdan III of Moldavia and Selim I, 1511.

[2] N. P. Comnène, "La terre roumaine à travers les ages," Paris and Lausanne, 1919, p. 24.

[3] "The Romanian nation which lives in the (Dual) Monarchy awaits and demands after centuries of suffering the achievement of its inalienable rights in full national life." (Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod in the Hungarian Parliament, October 18, 1918.)

Bucovina

ON May 7, 1775, Emperor Joseph II of Austria secured the consent of a Turkey weakened by corruption and endless warfare to the occupation of the northern region of the Romanian principality of Moldavia; he claimed this "strip of land" to improve communications[1] between Galicia, which he had wrested from Poland in 1772, and the imperial province of Transylvania. 175

Bucovina, as the Austrians named their new domain, had had no separate political or administrative life before 1775. It had always been an integral part of Moldavia, and included the early Moldavian capital of Suceava, some of the most famous fifteenth and sixteenth century battlegrounds and the ancient monasteries endowed by the Moldavian princes, the best known among whom, Stephen the Great (1457-1504), lies buried at Putna, county Radauti.

For some years after its annexation Bucovina remained under a military government. In 1786 it was merged with Galicia, an arbitrary administrative measure that had the effect of opening the gates to a slow infiltration of Poles, Jews and Ruthenians in quest for better living conditions. Despite repeated Romanian appeals, it was not until 1848 that Bucovina received administrative autonomy as a Hapsburg duchy. Thereafter, if the status of her Romanian inhabitants differed greatly from that of the Romanians under Hungarian rule, Bucovina was kept advisedly in complete spiritual isolation[2] from the Romanian centers in contiguous Moldavia and Transylvania and efficient precautions were taken to impede the development of Romanian national life.

The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in October, 1918, resulted in the geographical isolation of Bucovina (by the intervening new States of Hungary and Czechoslovakia) from Austria, whose crown land it had been. This forcible political tie once severed, the path was cleared for the reunion with Romania of her 800,000 people and 4,000 square miles of woodland.

---

[1] R. W. Seton-Watson, "A History of the Romanians," Cambridge, 1934, pp. 149-50.

[2] I. Nistor, "Bessarabia and Bukovina," Bucharest, 1939, p. 35: "Whoever in Bukovina held fast to Rumanian sentiments was persecuted and execrated. There was no place in Bukovina for a Rumanian national life and some of the greatest men of the country, like the learned George Popovici and the great historian, Demetrius Onciul, were forced to take refuge in Rumania in order to be able to live and to think as Rumanians."

[Bucovina]

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

162 In the World War small and populous Bucovina withstood for four years the sweep of Russian and Austrian drives over her territory. She emerged greatly transformed, but the extent of this change, especially as regards her population, was only made clear by the Romanian census of 1930 which, coming twenty years after the last Austrian enumeration, assumes the importance of a basic scientific appraisal.

Significantly, that appraisal shows that the Romanians, after 143 years of foreign rule, have retained a relative majority in the province as a whole and an absolute majority in three out of its five counties. The census found less than 1% Russians in Bucovina, about ten times as many Germans and Jews, and almost three times again as many Ruthenians and Ukrainians. Their distribution illustrates the southward migration of Galician farm labor that had theretofore been encouraged by Austria.

The return of Bucovina to Romanian rule, the restoration of her ancient trade with the rich neighboring districts of northern Moldavia and Bessarabia, the endowment of 76,911 of her landless peasantry with 187,300 acres of tillable land of her own, the improvement of communications, sanitation and education, are all positive Romanian achievements checked only temporarily by the Russian invasion of 1940.

163 Moreover, the Romanian element has gained new strength once freed of the constraints of alien interests. On the extent of this gain the second Romanian census, scheduled for December, 1940, but postponed under the pressure of events, would have supplied a wealth of circumstantial information. But a decided trend is discernible even in the available data,[1] that for the years 1935-37, according to which the two counties with a relatively large foreign population, Cernauti and Storojinet, have had the smallest annual excess of births over deaths, while the three counties with large Romanian majorities have shown the greatest increase. The figures are:

County	Population in % of Total				Annual Increase per 1,000		
	Romanians	Germans	Ruthenians	Jews	1935	1936	1937
Suceava	79.5	8.2	1.7	5.5	10.0	14.7	13.8
Campulung	61.3	20.2	6.7	8.2	11.9	15.1	12.2
Radauti	55.4	11.1	8.7	7.2	10.9	14.5	11.9
Storojinet	33.9	3.3	45.5	9.0	7.0	13.2	10.9
Cernauti	25.7	6.4	44.5	16.7	3.3	5.3	2.9

[1] Anuarul statistic al Romaniei, 1937 si 1938 (Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 1937 and 1938), Bucharest, 1939, p. 86 & seq.

BUCOVINA

648

The latest trial of the population of Bucovina at the hands of a powerful neighbor emphasizes the possible fate of every small nation intent on peaceful progress. By her ultimatum of June 26, 1940, Russia attempted to justify her demands on northern Bucovina, to which she had never had a vestige of title, as "a means of securing indemnity even in an insignificant degree for the great damage inflicted upon the Soviet Union and the population of Bessarabia by twenty-two years of Romanian domination." It is far more convincingly described as an act of unprovoked aggression by the very terms which Russia herself had subscribed to at London, July 3, 1933.*

*Convention for the Definition of Aggression, between the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan, Esthonia, Latvia, Persia, Poland, Romania and Turkey, Art. 2: "Shall be deemed aggressor in an international conflict . . . the state that first shall commit one of the following acts: 1. declaration of war on another state; 2. invasion by its armed forces, even without a declaration of war; 3. attack with its land, naval or air forces even without a declaration of war, against the territory, vessels or airships of another state; 4. naval blockade of the shores or harbors of another state; 5. aid to armed bands which from its territory shall invade the territory of another state . . ." Art. 3: "No consideration of a political, military, economic or any other nature shall serve as an excuse or justification of aggression as defined in Art. 2."

Bessarabia

175 WHILE Austria was reaching eastward to Galicia through Moldavian Bucovina in 1775, Russia was slowly extending westward from the river Dnieper to the Bug and, by 1792, to the Dniester, thereby becoming a neighbor of Moldavia along the entire course of that river. In her wars with Turkey from 1768 onward Russia had twice invaded the Romanian principalities. The war begun in 1806 afforded her a third opportunity of quartering her armies on Romanian soil.

The Russo-Turkish peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, gave Russia the Moldavian territory between the Dniester and the Pruth, and with it control over the Danube delta. This territory had been Moldavian for over 450 years[5] before the advent of Russia on the shores of the Dniester; and while officially it received the name of Bessarabia, after the famous princely family of the Bessaraba, its inhabitants preferred to call themselves Moldavian throughout the period of Russian occupation.

In the cynical pre-Napoleonic era of large-scale grabs the fate of Poland, the Baltic States, and Finland rested with the good pleasure of the Powers. No justification had been thought necessary for writing whole peoples off the map or suppressing liberties long established other than the self-interest of the strongest.[6] At the time of the signature of the Bucharest Treaty the Russian armies had been in Bessarabia six years, and this together with the weakness of declining Turkey was sufficient ground for taking it. Later the Czarist government and its Communist heir sought to justify the rape of Bessarabia on the ground that in 1812 it had been Turkish, not Moldavian, and that therefore Turkey had had a valid right to dispose of it.

The Romanian position in regard to Bessarabia, as in regard to Bucovina, is that Moldavia, a sovereign principality under Turkish suzerainty, had not been consulted, and that Turkey as suzerain could not have trans-

[5] A. Boldur, "La Bessarabie et les relations russo-roumaines," Paris, 1927, p. 54.

[6] Tommaso Tittoni, "Bessarabia, Romania and Italy" (in Romanian), Bucharest, 1927, p. 20: "Russian designs on Bessarabia, first under the form of a protectorate, then of annexation, had in the 19th century the earmarks of conquests. *Quia nominor leo* was their sole justification."

mitted to Russia more extensive rights to Bessarabia than she herself had held at the time by the consent of Moldavia."

The fall of the Czarist règime in 1917, the Red revolution and the establishment of a "democratic" government at Moscow provided the circumstances that enabled the Bessarabians to proclaim the independence of their Moldavian republic and to exercise the recognized right of all peoples to self-determination.

The reunion with Romania is of itself a reaffirmation of the Romanian character of the province. In 1812 it counted from 250,000 to 350,000 inhabitants, mostly Romanian Moldavians. There were one million of them by 1856, and two millions by 1897." During this interval the schools and the Church, the bureaucracy and the judiciary were all used by the Czarist government in a policy of Russification that embraced a program of mass colonization in which Bulgarian, Jewish, German and Ukrainian immigrants were counted upon to alter the Moldavian complexion of the province. The failure of this policy has been attested to by the official returns of the Russian state censuses and confirmed by the Romanian census of 1930. 162

Thus, the 1871 figures" compiled under the supervision of K. N. Oberoutchev, a Major General in the imperial army, gave for Bessarabia, exclusive of the three southern counties reunited to Romania in 1856, an absolute Romanian majority:

1871 Census	Total	%
Romanians	692,000	67.4
Ukrainians Great Russians	162,252	15.8
Jews	93,590	9.1
Germans	33,501	3.5
Others	45,003	4.2
Total Bessarabia	1,026,346	100.0

The Russians, it will be noted, were grouped with the Ukrainians to enhance the importance of the Slav element.

"When, as a result of the Crimean War, Russia was obliged to return the three southern Bessarabian counties of Cahul, Ismail and Cetatea Alba to Moldavia, the Treaty of Paris (March 30, 1856) implicitly recognized Moldavia as an independent state when it provided in Art. 21 that "The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the *Principality of Moldavia*, under the suzerainty of the Porte. The inhabitants of this territory shall enjoy *the rights and privileges assured* the *Principalities* . . ." This territory was subsequently reoccupied by Russia in 1878.

"Boldur, op. cit., p. 134.

"Id., p. 136.

162 The next Russian census, that of 1897, reported the following findings:

1897 Census	Total	%
Romanians	920,919	47.58
Ukrainians	382,169	19.75
Great Russians	155,774	8.05
Jews	228,168	11.79
Germans	60,206	3.11
Others	188,176	9.72
Total Bessarabia	1,935,412	100.00

This tabulation included the population, numbering 136,087,[14] of the three southern counties of Cahul, Ismail and Cetatea Alba which Russia for the second time had forced from Romania at the Congress of Berlin (1878).[15] It showed an increase of 330% in the Russian and Ukrainian populations from 162,252 to 537,943 in the short span of twenty-six years and proportionately large increases for all other races except the Romanian; it failed, however, to dislodge the Romanian mass from its preponderant position.

These findings, based as they were on the discretion of the census officials in determining the declarer's nationality according to language, have been considered partisan by many authorities insofar as they tended to list as Russians all who declared themselves able to speak Russian. The comparable Romanian data (the 1930 census figures of the population *according to mother tongue*), based on the mandatory provision that the census taker record unchanged the declarations of the inhabitants, are listed by counties on pages 32 and 36 both in actual figures and in percentages. For the province as a whole, the record is:

1930 Census	Total	%
Romanians	1,598,573	55.81
Russians	370,112	12.92
Ukrainians	331,183	11.56
Jews	201,278	7.03
Bulgarians	164,551	5.74
Others	198,705	6.94
Bessarabia	2,864,402	100.00

[14] Anuarul statistic, p. 41.

[15] Tittoni, op. cit., p. 7: "At the Berlin Congress, Russia won Bessarabia, Germany the freedom of navigation on the Danube, Austria-Hungary won Bosnia and Herzegovina; England won Cyprus; France obtained permission to occupy Tunisia. Sacrificed were only Romania, who was forcibly deprived of Bessarabia, and Italy, whose interests in Tunisia were entirely disregarded."

BESSARABIA

A tabulation by counties of the 1930 and 1897 records, with the Russians and Ukrainians listed separately in the first and jointly in the latter, reveals the following shift in the relative position of the several races:

County	Romanians		Russians	Ukrainians	Russians and Ukrainians		Others	
	1930	1897	1930		1930	1897	1930	1897
Orhei	87.3	77.86	3.8	0.9	4.7	8.24	8.0	13.90
Lapusna	77.8	62.90	7.1	0.7	7.8	13.81	14.4	23.29
Soroca	73.6	63.51	8.1	8.2	16.3	20.91	10.1	15.58
Balti	70.1	66.37	12.0	7.6	19.6	18.13	10.3	15.50
Tighina	53.4	45.14	14.7	3.0	17.7	20.35	28.9	34.51
Cahul	51.2	39.09	7.5	0.3	7.8	32.08	41.0	28.23
Ismail	31.9		29.7	4.7	34.4		33.7	
Hotin	35.0	23.87	13.6	41.6	55.2	59.55	9.8	16.58
Cetatea Alba	18.5	16.38	17.3	20.5	37.8	36.86	43.7	47.26
Bessarabia	56.2	47.58	12.3	11.0	23.3	27.8	20.5	24.62

A clear Romanian majority of 56.2% emerges for the province as a whole and is based, as the table shows, on majorities in six out of the nine counties that rise from 51.2% in Cahul to as high as 87.3% in Orhei. Furthermore, there is a relative Romanian majority in the seventh county, Ismail, and a near-equality of the Romanians with the most populous races, the Bulgarians and Ukrainians, in the remaining counties of Cetatea Alba and Hotin respectively.

The most recent Russian statistics show for the whole of the Communist Union in 1939 not more than 58.41% Russians and a multitude of other races. Among the latter are several hundreds of thousands of Romanians removed during the Czarist regime from their Bessarabian homeland to the region between the rivers Dniester and Bug, now (October, 1941) under Romanian military administration. Of these, 185,266 were listed as living in the Moldavian autonomous republic (AMSSR) created October 12, 1924, on the Ukrainian side of the Dniester to undermine the consolidation of Romanian Bessarabia. An exchange across the river of Moldavians and Ukrainians has been advocated as a first move toward Russo-Romanian understanding, the feasibility of which is supported by the Greek-Turkish pact of Lausanne, July 24, 1923, regulating the exchange of their populations, the similar agreement between Bulgaria and Romania bearing on the Dobrudja populations and more re-

162 cently the Russo-Hungarian accord for the removal of the Hungarian population in northern Bucovina districts then overrun by Russia.

More active as a long-range factor in the evolution of Bessarabia, as indeed of all Romanian provinces, is the biological truth[1] that city populations tend to diminish in the span of a few generations. Since the surrounding rural areas serve as natural reservoirs for city populations, it has been predicted that the migration from village to city will in the course of time alter the present position even more in favor of the Romanians. The conclusion holds for 64 out of the 71 counties whose rural population is 90% Romanian.

[1] Manuila, Dr. Sabin, "Ethnographical Survey of the Population of Romania," Bucharest, 1938, pp. xiv-xv.

Transylvania

THE Romanians regard Transylvania as the cradle of their race born from the fusion of the Dacians with the colonists of Rome, 105-275 A.D. Their Daco-Roman origin and their continuous existence thereafter in the shelter which the tableland of Transylvania afforded them against successive barbarian invasions is well recognized today.[17] 175

Most of the invaders left few traces; but the Slavs in the seventh century and the Hungarians (Magyars) in the ninth century had come to stay. With the first the Romanians early established friendly contacts. The latter, checked in their advance westward by Otto the Great at Augsburg in 955 A.D., settled in the Pannonian plain, received Christianity from the Bohemians, and organized a state that was to bring in time increasing pressure on the organized settlements of the autochthonous Romanians in Transylvania. The influence which Hungary was able to exert on this province by 1100 A.D. was thereafter maintained not through her singlehanded effort, but by the colonization of the Carpathian foothills with Szekelys (Szeklers or Siculi) and Saxons (Germans), 1100-1149 A.D. The sweeping medieval privileges accorded the newcomers by Hungarian kings in consideration of their aid in defending Transylvania to the east formed the nucleus of the social inequality that was to prevail there as in Hungary proper until 1848.

Ruthlessly using the power conferred by feudal land tenure and social distinction,[18] the Hungarians and their federates gradually increased the subjection of the mass of the population that was largely Romanian. Partly to escape this subjection, the latter crossed the Carpathians to the south and east where they founded the independent states of Wallachia (about 1290) and Moldavia (1349). Thereafter the nobles among the Transylvanian Romanians found it increasingly expedient to join the privileged class of the Hungarians (John Hunyady and Matthias Corvinus, princes of Transylvania, were of Romanian stock); while the mass of the peasantry was left to shift as best it could under mounting impositions and exactions that culminated in the revolt of 1437.

The Magyars, Saxons and Szekelys answered this attack on their privileges with the proclamation at Kapolna (1438) of a mutual-aid

[17] Seton-Watson, op. cit., p. 13.
[18] Id., p. 103.

175 "Union of the Three Nations" through which Transylvania was to be ruled thenceforth to the exclusion of her other nationalities. Characteristically, this narrow class system of exploitation of the masses was tenaciously upheld despite the grave consequences it exerted on the Hungarian state. One searches in vain for evidences of "the power to build up and maintain a state by urban culture rooted in tradition, Christian ethics and ecclesiastical organization," as a recent Hungarian apologist would have us believe.[19] But there is ample proof that the collapse of the Hungarian kingdom before the Turks at Mohacs (1526) was directly traceable to the second in a long series of mass uprisings, that of Dozsa in 1514, which weakened the internal structure of the country.

The eclipse of Hungary under the Turks gave Transylvania, already locally autonomous under the triune règime, the occasion for achieving separate existence in 1538.

Under the Turkish influence extending westward through Hungary toward Vienna and eastward through the Romanian principalities far into the Ukraine and beyond, Transylvania now assumed new importance for Moldavia and Wallachia. "The history of four further centuries was to prove that the two Romanian states must either be drawn into the orbit of a great Danubian empire or, in order to achieve a sure and permanent independence of their own, must attach Transylvania to themselves."[20]

For the purpose of this outline, which is concerned with problems arising out of the independence of Romania through the union of the three Romanian states of Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania, it will serve to record that, from 1526 to the Peace of Karlowitz (January 26, 1699), Transylvania existed as an independent Voevodate and that thereafter it remained uninterruptedly a possession of the imperial Hapsburg crown first as a principality and after 1765 as a "Great" principality until 1867.

In that year Emperor Francis Joseph I, his position imperiled by the effects of the disastrous war with Prussia (1866), was obliged to consent to a compromise (Ausgleich) establishing within a Dual Monarchy the equality with Austria of a Hungary enlarged by the cession to her of the whole of Transylvania. It is from this event, as we shall see, that the acute phase of the problem of Transylvania dates.

The incorporation of the imperial province into a Hungary just emerged from long political subjection, instead of prompting the Mag-

[19] John Balogh, editor, in The Hungarian Quarterly, vol. 6, no. 4 (Winter 1940-41), Budapest.
[20] Seton-Watson, op. cit., pp. 54-55.

175

yars to extend to the Transylvania populations the newly won liberties for which they had clamored in Vienna in 1848, fired their imagination with the dream of a great Magyar state that would encompass the greater part of Eastern Europe. The mutual checks theretofore imposed by the jealous defense of the privileges rigidly apportioned among Magyars, Szekelys and Saxons now gave way to a unilateral attempt at solving at one stroke all the difficulties confronting the establishment of a homogeneous Hungarian nation by the mass absorption of her non-Hungarian populations."

The practical obstacles to the realization of this scheme have been often described; here it will suffice to point out that these populations were then contiguous to and in close spiritual communion with the main body of their connationals living in independent national states—the Slavs to the south and north, the Germans to the west and the Romanians to the east; that Latin and not Hungarian had been the official language in Hungary before 1800, (the Central Asiatic Magyar or Ural-Altaic dialect of few root-words admittedly being a difficult literary and cultural medium compared with the Romance language of the Romanians, easily understood and freely used by the inhabitants of Transylvania); that the economic structure of Hungary, in contrast to that of the states surrounding her, rested then as now on the control by a few of latifundiary estates worked by peasant-serfs isolated and insulated against modern democratic liberalism;[2] and that Magyardom, while achieving some inroads into the surrounding mass of non-Magyar nationalities, had itself become permeated socially, culturally, artistically and economically

[1] This policy is made clear by the declarations in parliament of her leaders as to what constituted a danger to Hungary (Seton-Watson, op. cit., pp. 525-26). Said Count Tisza: "A radical franchise constitutes a great danger for our nation.... The intellectual standard is a great danger for the Magyars, since a large proportion of the non-Magyars can learn to read and write, and then there will be an end of Magyar supremacy." Also Count Bethlen: "The question of democratization is one of life and death for Transylvania, and threatens the existence of every class of society;" and lastly Count Andrassy, on self-determination, "a dangerous catchword, the realization of which would mean the end of the Hungarian State."

[2] Illyes, Gyula, "Pusztak Nepe," Budapest, 1936, p. 31. The position of labor in twentieth century Hungary is thus described by Seton-Watson (op. cit., p. 429): "The working class was entirely unrepresented in Parliament. Everything was done to hinder the growth of trade unions (as late as 1908 the Government dissolved the federations of iron-workers and timbermen). The imprisonment of strikers was an ordinary occurrence. Meanwhile housing conditions for the labourer actually grew worse. The working day for farms was from 'sunrise to sunset.' Government had devised special measures to prevent harvest strikes, and to supply the big estates with underpaid workers imported from other districts. The Agricultural Law of 1907 even legalised flogging of labourers up to eighteen by the landowner. In 52 per cent. of the Hungarian factories there were children under fourteen working twelve or more hours per day. In the richest county, Bacs-Bodrog (Backa), tuberculosis was rampant and the main certified cause of death. Emigration rose by leaps and bounds owing to bad labour conditions, coupled with political repression. Between 1900 and 1906, 657,000 left Hungary out of a population of 19,000,000; and from 1906 to 1914 the rate exceeded 200,000 a year."

175 by the patient genius of the Jewish race."[11] Lastly, it is not to be gainsaid that the Hungarians themselves are comparatively a small race, numbering according to their own partisan census of 1910 only 10,050,575 out of a total population of 20,886,487."[12] And this brings us to our main object, the consideration of the racial structure of Transylvania.

162 Religious, civil, and fiscal censuses of Transylvania under both Austrian and Hungarian domination establish from the beginning the preponderance of the Romanian element. The early censuses of the Romanian Greek-Catholic bishopric (1714, 1733 and 1750) were not complete, counting as they did families, not individuals, and omitting the region of Barsa surrounding the city of Brasov. The 1760 Austrian census, a thorough fiscal record, listed 777,170 Romanians; the 1786 count, showing a *total* population of 1,577,515, afforded the ecclesiastical authorities a basis for reaching the following conclusion as to its racial composition:

Romanians	1,048,416
Hungarians	341,058
Saxons	188,041

For the pre-Dualist era we have the report of A. Fenyes[13] for the whole of Hungary in 1840:

Hungarians	4,812,759	37.4%
Romanians	2,202,542	17.1
Germans	1,273,677	9.9
Serbs	828,365	6.4
Croats	1,315,947	10.2
Slovenes	1,687,256	13.1
Ruthenes	442,903	3.4
Jews	244,035	1.9
hers	72,922	0.6
Total	12,880,406	100.0

[11] Seton-Watson, op. cit., p. 429: "One other vital factor in the Hungarian situation must be mentioned,—the economic transformation, which expressed itself on the one hand in the decay of the gentry, the class which had long been Hungary's political backbone, and on the other hand in the virtual capture of industry, banking, commerce and the press by the Jews."

[12] "Hungary in 1910 had just elected a new parliament, to which but 8 non-Hungarians had been returned by the aid of "only 194 batallions of infantry and 114 squadrons of cavalry." The census found not more than about 50% Hungarians in all Hungary, as we have seen, and but 31.62% Hungarians in the whole of Transylvania. Yet Count Stephen Tisza felt justified to address parliament as follows: "Our non-Magyar fellow-citizens must first of all reconcile themselves to the fact that they here belong to a national state, which is not a conglomerate of different races, but which one race has conquered and founded, upon which one race has stamped the ineradicable impress of its individuality." (Seton-Watson, op. cit., p. 427.)

[13] Seton-Watson, R. W., "Treaty Revision and the Hungarian Frontiers," London, 1934, p. 27.

162

We also have a British estimate of 1848 for Transylvania proper:*

Romanians	1,130,000
Hungarians	550,000
Germans	292,000
Others	28,000

Thereafter we are entirely dependent on the official Hungarian figures, showing for Transylvania proper the following evolution:

Year	Romanians	%	Hungarians	%	Germans	%
1850	1,202,000	58.0	585,000	28.2	219,000	10.6
1880	1,184,883	56.8	630,477	30.3	211,748	10.2
1890	1,276,890	56.7	697,945	31.0	217,670	9.7
1900	1,397,282	56.4	814,994	32.9	233,012	9.4
1910	1,472,021	55.0	918,217	34.3	234,085	8.7

That these figures fail to render a true picture has been proved beyond dispute by the discrepancy noted between the annual net increment (the natural excess of births over deaths) of each of the nationalities listed and the reported nationality totals. Further proof is afforded by the Romanian census of 1930 which lists the nationalities in accordance with the statements of the declarers. Thus, for Transylvania (the Banat, Crisana and Maramures included) the last Hungarian figures available, those of 1910, compare as follows with the Romanian data of 1930:

	1910		1930	
Romanians	2,830,040	53.76	3,208,767	57.82
Hungarians	1,664,296	31.62	1,353,288	24.38
Germans	565,116	10.74	544,278	9.81
Jews	.....	.....	178,810	3.22
Others	204,150	3.88	264,663	4.77
Total	5,263,602	100.00	5,549,806	100.00

It is at once evident that the figure for Hungarians had been bolstered in the 1910 count by the inclusion of the Jewish population of Transylvania. For a closer scrutiny of the two censuses here compared, a tabula-

*Exclusive of the Banat of Timisoara, Crisana and Maramures.

Lí: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

[TRANSYLVANIA]

THE CENSUS OF 1930.

ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP OF TRANSYLVANIA.

Red line shows southern boundary of territory awarded to Hungary, August 30, 1940.

opp. p. 16

162 tion by counties is available,"* giving the populations found living in 1930 within the identical administrative (county) boundaries to which the Hungarian count of 1910 applied.

The accompanying ethnographic map illustrates in distinctive colors the distribution of the principal nationalities inhabiting Transylvania. It is to be noted, however, that this convenient mode of presentation, while outlining clearly the areas of greatest concentration of each of the nationalities considered, fails to impart any information as to the relative proportion of the various races in any given section; it tends, in fact, to convey the very definite impression that each color zone represented is inhabited exclusively by the nationality to which the color corresponds, obviously an erroneous impression. A reference to the map (page 17) which outlines the administrative boundaries of the Transylvanian counties, serves to locate in the counties of Ciuc, Odorhei and Trei Scaune the great concentration of Hungarians shown in green on the color map. This region, the greatest single minority island in the province, contained in 1930 in addition to the preponderant Szekelys (listed as Hungarians) 62,817 individuals of other races. Similarly, the county of Timis-Torontal, a region which on the color map would seem preponderantly German, while actually representing one of the greatest concentration of Germans in Transylvania, contained in addition to 174,395 Germans 325,048 individuals of other races.

The Award of Vienna

175 The sinuous red line which runs from east to west on the ethnographic map was drawn at Vienna, August 30, 1940, by the Foreign Ministers of the German Reich and the Italian Kingdom, and represents their joint decision as arbiters of the claim of Hungary to Romanian Transylvania. History shows that political and other factors can and do make possible arbitrary settlements; when they do, as in the present instance, the settlement is of the essence of a compromise—a temporary working arrangement.

The Treaty of Trianon created the modern independent kingdom of Hungary. The claim of this kingdom to the territories over which Hungary as a member of the former Dual Monarchy once extended her authority were formulated by her in minute detail and submitted for the careful consideration of the experts of the Versailles peace conference. There is nothing new that Hungary could add today to what, as

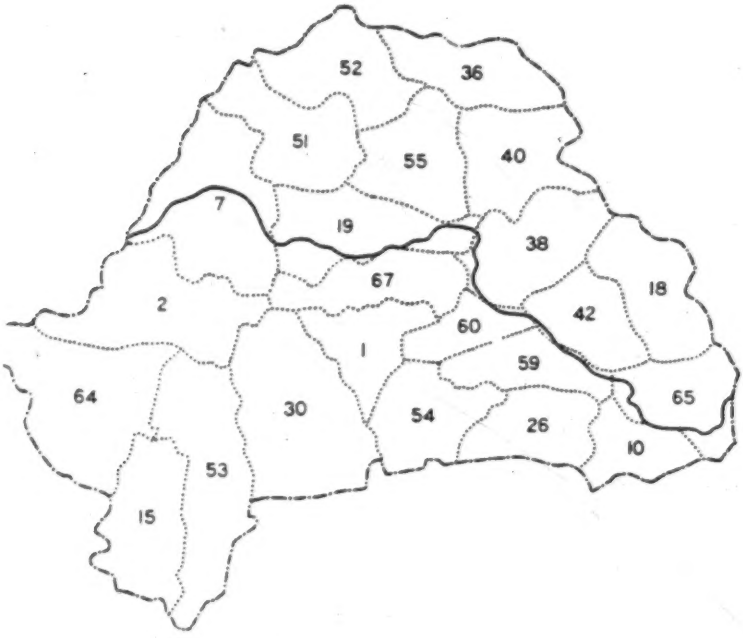
*See page 50.

1/1 [technically impossible to reproduce for HB File -- Analyst]

/1:Clark S-4 (no date)1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

Census of 1930
Counties of Transylvania, The Banat of Timisoara, Crisana and Maramures

162



Vienna Award Frontier (solid black line)
County Boundaries (dotted line)

Transylvania

1 Alba
10 Brasov
18 Ciuc
19 Cluj
26 Fagaras
30 Hunedoara
38 Mures
40 Nasaud
42 Odorhei
51 Salaj
54 Sibiu
55 Somes
59 Tarnava Mare
60 Tarnava Mica
65 Trei Scaune
67 Turda

The Banat of Timisoara

15 Caras
53 Severin
64 Timis Torontal

Crisana—Maramures

2 Arad
7 Bihor
36 Maramures
52 Satu Mare

175 was then pointed out to her, was in effect but a specious plea for the perpetuation of a 1000-year old injustice."

162 728 That claim had been based mainly on historical, geographical and economic arguments. Whatever effort was made to present it from the viewpoint of the populations whom it would have affected referred in the main to the compact mass of the Szekelys, the twelfth century colonists inhabiting today the exact geographical center of post-War Romania. Romania contended that the cession to Hungary of this mass of aliens would have carried with it an even greater number of Romanians living in the territory separating the Szekelys from Hungary. As long as it will stand, the Award of Vienna will serve to prove the Romanian contention of twenty years ago. In figures the picture is as follows:

Census of 1930
Racial Composition of the Population Ceded to Hungary

County	Romanian	Hungarian	German	Jewish	Others	Total
1. Bihor	136,351	130,127	2,101	20,420	16,549	305,548
2. Ciuc	20,976	120,627	439	2,383	1,381	145,806
3. Cluj	141,607	85,284	2,669	16,057	11,034	256,651
4. Maramures	93,207	11,174	3,239	33,828	20,127	161,575
5. Mures	115,773	121,282	11,271	9,848	11,564	269,738
6. Nasaud*	103,897	7,488	21,211	6,450	6,528	145,574
7. Odorhei	5,430	112,375	454	1,250	2,475	121,984
8. Salaj	192,821	107,662	16,010	13,380	13,474	343,347
9. Satu Mare	178,523	74,191	9,530	23,967	8,664	294,875
10. Somes	169,942	33,870	351	10,546	4,646	219,355
11. Tarnava Mare	270	62	656	7	15	1,010
12. Tarnava Mica	131	1,580	3	42	165	1,921
13. Trei Scaune	17,505	105,834	760	707	2,963	127,769
Total	1,176,433	911,556	68,694	138,885	99,585	2,395,153

*Inclusive of the population, numbering 1,443, of the villages of Cosna and Carlibaba Noua transferred from the County of Nasaud to the County of Campulung, Bukovina, as of September 25, 1925.

The recovery by Hungary of 911,556 of her nationals thus caused Romania to lose a population of 1,176,433 Romanians. (An official 1940 estimate based on current vital statistics lists 978,074 or 37.1% Hungarians and 1,304,903 or 50.2% Romanians in the ceded territory.) The recovered Hungarian population lies broadly in two groups: a central group, mainly Szekelys, as we have seen, in the counties of Ciuc, Odorhei and Trei Scaune, extending also into the county of Mures, or in all 460,118 souls; and a western group in the border counties of Cluj, Salaj, Bihor,

*Letter of A. Millerand, President of the Peace Conference, replying on behalf of the Allies, May 6, 1920.

1 [cession of territory by Vienna agreement in 1940- --Analyst]

Satu Mare and Maramures, or 408,438 souls. The remainder of 43,000 Hungarians in the territory recently awarded Hungary live scattered over a region containing not less than 274,240 Romanians, besides other races. 162 728

Clearly, a permanent solution of the Hungaro-Romanian problem would have had to recognize this geographical distribution and treat each group on its merits.

The western group of 408,438 Hungarians forms 30.0% of the total population (1,361,996) of the region containing them; the Romanians there number 742,509, or 54.5%, and other nationalities 211,049, or 15.5%. At the preliminary conference* held in the early Summer of 1940 at Turnu Severin between Hungarian and Romanian delegates seeking a direct amicable settlement of the dispute, the Romanian delegation could not fail to point out that by an equitable rectification of the then existing frontier and an exchange of populations a settlement could be reached that would in effect reduce to a minimum the number both of Hungarians in Romania and of Romanians in Hungary. But the Hungarian delegation, instructed to claim the whole of Transylvania, would not entertain a practical and real settlement. As a consequence, 742,509 Romanians and 211,049 other nationalities, or a total of 953,558 non-Hungarians, were turned over to a bitter foster-government to make possible the repatriation of the 408,438 Magyars of Western Transylvania. As beneficiary of a settlement that delivers to her two unwilling aliens for every one of her nationals, Hungary has proved again that she is not interested in the creation of conditions that would insure a firm peace, but in an expansion which, at the cost of her neighbors, will enable her to assume the role of Hapsburg Austria in the East. 648 [728]

The central Hungarian group in Transylvania poses a different problem. This group, non-contiguous with the Hungarian frontier traced in 1920, had even before that date shown but little interest in Hungary, to them a distant country; their concern had mostly been in Moldavia, adjoining and familiar territory where they often sought and found profitable employment. There are thus grounds to doubt that they could find satisfaction in their present position, isolated as it is by the new Vienna boundary from main railway connections, from their natural economic outlet of Brasov and the opportunities of steady employment in Romania. Nor, seemingly, could they find comfort in an embittered atmosphere, in the close everyday contact with the 159,684 Romanians living among them or in the solid block of 273,839 Romanians that divide them in the north from their kinsmen. 162

* [preceeding the Vienna[19] agreement in 1940 -- --Analyst]

563 The Szekelys have found during twenty-two years of Romanian administration that the feudal privileges they had enjoyed under Hungary had cost them a high price to uphold and had yielded little real benefit. Indeed, Hungarian propaganda had inspired them with restlessness in the last two decades. But it cannot be doubted that, had the western boundary been settled in good faith, the Szekelys would have found their right place in the Romanian state, the more so as their ethnic origin has never been conclusively proved."

•

000 The Peace Conference of 1920 had to struggle as best it could with the statistical approximations submitted by Serbia, Austria, Romania and Hungary in recasting the Eastern European map with which we have been familiar until 1939. The nations that from the beginning have attacked that map are to a large extent responsible for the present war. The changes brought about by this war are forced changes. Whether affecting Romania, as they did in Transylvania and Bessarabia, or any of her former friends and allies, they are changes for the worse in every single instance. Were it practicable to poll national European opinion, the Russian not excepted, hardly anyone would be surprised if the restoration of the *status quo ante* were overwhelmingly upheld.

Broadly, this is forecast by the Atlantic Charter when it proclaims "the desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned." Broadly this, and no more, is also Romania's desire when, declining to expand beyond her own domain, she struggles to reconstruct her national unity.

Is this reconstruction justifiable? The question may be answered today with statistical certainties. Where there is a Romanian majority, as indeed there is in every Romanian province, "sovereign rights and self-government," the Atlantic Charter asserts, must be "restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." There is general agreement

---

"Whether they be Huns, Petchenegs, Cabars, Avars, Huno-Avars, Kezaro-Cabars or Gepides, as has been variously contended (Theodorescu, Vasile M., "Transilvania sub Maghiari si Romani," Bucharest, 1941), there is a distinct possibility that while Hungarian-speaking they may not be Hungarians. Historically this supposition is supported by their membership in the "Union of the Three Nations" formed in 1438 with the Hungarians and Saxons. This alliance, adhered to until modern times, argues for a distinct racial identity of Szekelys, the absence of which would have dictated a Union of two, and not of three, nations.

Not less interesting is the argument resting on scientifically conducted blood tests to determine biologically the racial indices of Szekelys, Hungarians and Romanians, the results of which indicate according to Dr. Pierre Ramneantu ("Origine ethnique des Seklers de Transylvanie" in *Revue de Transylvanie*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Cluj, 1935, pp. 45-59) a pronounced dissimilarity between those of Szekelys and Hungarians and an equally marked resemblance between those of Szekelys and Romanians.

that the Romanian census taken twelve years after the last War has candidly revealed the true racial situation when it found for Romania as a whole 28.1% non-Romanians to 71.9% Romanians. There can be no less agreement that the Romanians in Transylvania and Bessarabia have been forcibly deprived of their rights. 000

Given a long-standing racial intermixture such as that of Eastern Europe, the last Peace Conference could not have done better in restoring the minorities to their main national bodies merely by redrawing political frontiers. Since then a new means of completely doing away with the minorities question has been successfully tested when Greece and Turkey in 1923 agreed to exchange their nationals. Romania too has adopted this method in her recent settlement with Bulgaria. Should the future world order be as successful in affording "to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries," a wide exchange of populations between Russia and Romania and between Hungary and Romania might remove forever the principal cause of friction among neighboring nations whom war has so far debarred from enjoying the ever widening benefits of peace.

 (pg 22 is blank)

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

659 AS recently as twelve years ago, no inquiry into the population of the provinces of post-War Romania would have been possible without reference to five separate censuses taken at different times by varying methods and criteria peculiar to the administrative systems and inclinations of five independent states. There were the Bulgarian census of 1910 for southern Dobrudja (Dobrogea); the Romanian census of 1912 for the Old Kingdom; the 1910 Hungarian census for Transylvania with the Banat, Crisana and Maramures; the 1910 Austrian census for Bucovina and the 1897 Russian census for Bessarabia. To make matters worse, population statistics were often deliberately distorted to minimize racial problems or bolster the fiction of national states. Old Romania alone, with its small foreign population and no minorities problem, made no provision for the registration of aliens in her 1912 census.

The first census to lift the racial complexion from conjecture to fact was carried out in Romania on December 29, 1930. This was a scientific undertaking by American-trained specialists headed by Dr. Sabin Manuila and aided by a Demographic Institute established with the American aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. The collating of the material gathered in one day took four years, and has since been recorded in ten quarto volumes of some 800 pages each.

Volume II of the series (*General Census of the Population of Romania of December 29, 1930: Nationality, Mother Tongue, Religion.* Published by Dr. Sabin Manuila, Director of the Census; Central Institute of Statistics. Bucharest: Monitorul Oficial, 1938) deals exclusively with racial statistics, a summary of which is offered in the following pages as evidence of the preponderance of the Romanian element throughout Romania. To insure the accuracy of this evidence, the Romanian Census Bureau adopted at the time a number of safeguards described by Dr. Manuila in his Preface to volume II.

To begin with, the determination of the nationality of each inhabitant was left in his own hands. Every person was required to declare the nationality to which he or she belonged, nationality being simply defined as "the race to which one felt bound by tradition and sentiment." The Bureau felt reasonably certain that, for example, no Romanian would declare himself a Hungarian and that no German would claim to be a

659 Russian. Nevertheless, further to insure the exactness of these declarations, four separate criteria, "among the most complete of those known to modern demographic science," were adopted, and the inhabitants were asked to give in every instance in addition to (1) their nationality according to the definition above outlined, (2) the language they had learned in their homes from their parents and were speaking in preference to all others; (3) their religion, "which for certain races is a means of positive ethnical identification and for others a relative one, but always of value in conjunction with other data," and lastly (4) their citizenship.

Given these four separate checks, to question the accuracy of the broad conclusions of the 1930 census would have implied, Dr. Manuila points out, to question the census record of any given locality. To meet this contingency the complete population data collected on December 29, 1930, and classified not according to the names of individuals who naturally move from place to place, but according to streets, buildings and stable households, have been permanently stored in the Central Institute of Statistics at Bucharest, where they are freely accessible to the general public. Since 1930, if Romanian nationalists have occasionally criticized the Census authorities for having permitted the listing of Jews and Szeklers as Hungarians, it is a fact that scientists remain unanimously agreed on the unimpeachable authenticity of the Romanian figures which, incidentally, gives the key to the otherwise inexplicable unwillingness of all Hungarian irredentists to rest their case on the ethnical realities of Transylvania.

•

000 Of the general tables that follow, those numbered I to VI correspond exactly to tables A, E, H, L, O and S, volume II of the census, pp. xxxii-cii, also available in the Statistical Yearbook of Romania for 1937-38, pp. 58-75. They are in fact summaries showing for each county (*judet*) the population of which volume II provides a far more comprehensive record not by counties alone but for every township (*plasa*) in every county and every village in each township down to the smallest hamlet. These county summaries are stated both in actual figures and in percentages that reveal at a glance the racial situation in any given place, and list the population of Romania according to nationality (tables I and II), language (III and IV) and religion (V and VI).

For the more limited area of ceded Transylvania we are able to give in table VII, pp. 44-49, a somewhat more detailed picture of the nationality of the population in the urban centers and the rural area of every township in each of the counties affected by the Vienna Award. This table

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

corresponds to the data alphabetically listed under each county in volume II, part I, pp. 1-519, and will be specially useful in visualizing in greater detail the racial pattern of the ceded population disclosed by the condensed tabulation on page 18, itself computed from volume II according to the official Romanian Interior Department's gazetteer of the ceded territory. 000

Lastly, table VIII, p. 50, is the condensation of a series of tabulations of the population of Transylvania accompanying a study published by Dr. Manuila in 1929 ("Trend of the Population Movement in the Counties of Transylvania, 1920-27," in *Transilvania, Banatul, Crisana, Maramuresul*, 1918-28; Bucharest: Cultura Nationala), and is invaluable in that it makes possible a direct comparison of the racial Hungarian statistics of 1910 with the returns of the Romanian census of 1930 within the administrative (county) limits of Transylvania as modified following the union of the province with Romania.

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

162

Table 1—Population

Actual figures

COUNTY	TOTAL	Rumanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ROMANIA	**18,057,028**	**12,981,324**	**1,425,507**	**745,421**	**409,150**	**582,115**	**51,962**	**366,384**	**51,942**	**68,310**
Oltenia	**1,513,175**	**1,475,265**	**2,587**	**3,443**	**713**	**45**	**1,347**	**588**	**428**	**774**
Dolj	485,149	469,219	1,365	1,663	333	7	417	220	195	77
Gorj	206,339	202,103	168	164	143	6	99	36	32	12
Mehedinti	303,878	296,845	300	859	92	4	337	107	118	13
Romanati	271,096	260,816	244	161	49	5	132	108	12	18
Valcea	246,713	240,282	480	595	106	23	146	67	68	54
Muntenia	**4,029,998**	**3,761,527**	**33,886**	**28,826**	**6,941**	**777**	**3,938**	**3,644**	**2,697**	**3,644**
Arges	257,378	251,181	591	353	143	26	93	85	37	81
Braila	219,831	196,553	1,360	1,024	1,380	27	268	258	96	162
Buzau	309,405	301,254	517	258	135	33	230	76	49	82
Dambovita	309,676	300,092	708	362	186	22	409	148	68	69
Ialomita	293,352	283,344	440	174	285	17	198	256	19	12
Ilfov	999,562	842,942	24,690	14,330	3,710	458	1,586	1,872	1,901	1,886
Muscel	149,797	145,442	254	106	58	2	33	28	28	21
Olt	183,595	180,206	351	142	59	2	82	153	26	17
Prahova	477,790	453,861	3,824	3,447	612	136	396	251	480	457
Ramnicu Sarat	184,956	178,116	251	75	79	17	69	53	10	33
Teleorman	347,294	340,704	284	159	59	5	282	244	31	9
Vlasca	296,412	287,832	510	196	184	30	169	140	44	27
Dobrogea	**815,475**	**368,572**	**2,194**	**12,581**	**27,426**	**96**	**962**	**185,279**	**163**	**289**
Calarca	166,911	57,640	285	580	1,000	43	198	70,797	24	15
Constanta	253,093	167,568	1,492	9,685	3,832	28	268	22,560	94	166
Durostor	211,453	40,088	337	58	216	20	163	72,412	20	5
Tulcea	184,038	115,276	180	2,418	22,378	5	333	19,510	27	54
Moldova	**3,433,996**	**3,185,632**	**20,964**	**8,990**	**6,997**	**1,349**	**1,863**	**1,446**	**888**	**3,382**
Bacau	261,019	231,250	8,697	944	634	89	198	127	70	393
Baia	157,501	144,533	229	937	270	52	26	57	31	394
Botosani	218,258	193,723	272	732	198	646	34	84	85	391
Covurlui	210,006	173,864	2,238	1,305	3,083	57	303	325	98	342
Dorohoi	211,354	194,533	71	604	160	120	9	29	11	147
Falcio	115,055	108,669	332	86	125	4	43	108	1	19
Iasi	275,796	225,130	1,281	1,177	1,617	120	99	162	113	398
Neamt	198,223	179,038	2,384	1,092	289	38	30	53	85	431
Putna	194,105	181,081	2,106	347	258	66	161	157	13	129
Roman	151,550	137,399	2,090	477	157	47	33	88	20	205
Tecuci	156,405	148,438	1,148	191	136	7	92	103	3	29
Tutova	144,821	135,682	239	271	145	18	81	107	3	52
Vaslui	139,503	130,270	97	133	175	5	19	34	1	72
Bessarabia	**2,864,482**	**1,610,787**	**829**	**81,889**	**351,913**	**314,211**	**345**	**163,726**	**588**	**5,194**
Balti	386,721	270,942	185	1,823	46,569	29,288	26	66	31	3,165
Cahul	196,693	100,714	21	8,644	14,740	619	9	28,565	247	100
Cetatea Alba	341,176	62,949	114	55,598	58,922	70,095	41	71,227	42	252
Hotin	392,430	137,348	80	323	53,453	163,267	16	26	11	1,017
Ismail	225,509	72,020	121	983	66,987	10,655	65	43,375	38	270
Lapusna	419,621	326,455	161	2,823	29,770	2,732	93	712	88	1,642
Orhei	279,292	243,936	48	154	10,746	2,469	7	87	6	308
Soroca	316,368	232,720	87	417	25,736	26,039	24	69	52	850
Tighina	306,592	163,673	72	10,324	44,980	9,047	64	19,599	34	483
Bucovina	**853,009**	**279,491**	**11,881**	**75,533**	**7,948**	**226,139**	**63**	**133**	**671**	**38,500**
Campulung	94,816	58,104	105	19,109	482	6,362	9	1	48	1,730
Cernauti	306,194	78,589	610	19,586	3,295	136,580	38	92	315	15,243
Radauti	160,778	89,082	10,291	17,857	1,426	13,916	1	8	86	2,311
Storojinet	169,894	57,595	62	8,990	1,582	77,382	9	8	163	7,985
Suceava	121,327	96,401	813	9,991	1,163	2,099	6	24	57	3,311

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Nationality

Actual figures

162

Hungarians 12	Jews 13	Greeks 14	Albanians 15	Armenians 16	Turks 17	Tatars 18	Gagauzi 19	Gipsies 20	Others 21	Not declared 22	COUNTY 1
12,456	728,115	20,495	4,670	15,544	154,722	23,141	105,750	262,501	36,353	7,194	*ROMANIA*
1	3,380	639	127	185	588	-	8	22,229	1,496	291	**Oltenia**
1	2,259	260	54	107	78	-	8	8,061	796	35	*Dolj*
-	108	21	-	1	6	-	-	3,353	83	3	*Gorj*
-	396	104	19	44	440	-	-	3,718	161	35	*Mehedinti*
-	157	156	6	15	32	-	-	3,104	77	2	*Romanati*
-	382	28	36	18	23	-	-	3,997	379	26	*Valcea*
-	86,565	10,899	1,929	5,538	2,148	22	105	71,796	13,137	1,381	**Muntenia**
-	634	138	70	62	67	-	-	3,667	145	25	*Arges*
-	6,774	4,733	118	275	404	3	30	3,276	2,670	111	*Braila*
-	1,615	129	44	59	28	-	3	4,092	177	22	*Buzau*
-	731	210	68	10	27	-	-	6,350	219	22	*Dambovita*
-	513	313	116	28	90	-	12	7,228	283	15	*Ialomita*
-	70,887	4,461	1,382	4,761	1,167	18	67	17,230	6,423	843	*Ilfov*
-	70	39	6	3	18	-	-	3,450	255	25	*Muscel*
-	181	66	9	13	7	-	-	2,214	31	16	*Olt*
-	4,663	322	111	196	73	-	8	7,348	1,719	128	*Prahova*
-	1,112	71	17	21	18	-	6	4,970	43	5	*Romanic Sarat*
-	227	181	24	23	143	1	1	4,900	27	9	*Talcurmea*
-	229	146	64	109	137	-	1	6,459	129	30	*Vlasca*
-	3,798	9,833	389	3,370	158,773	22,992	7,126	11,446	15,480	266	**Dobrogea**
-	610	1,827	31	1,807	38,630	4,681	6,342	4,378	61	62	*Caliacra*
-	1,824	4,616	671	1,350	17,114	15,174	752	2,149	1,911	119	*Constanta*
-	397	253	52	733	90,995	3,088	14	3,037	978	70	*Durostor*
-	1,164	3,127	35	280	6,634	372	18	1,882	12,530	15	*Tulcea*
1	158,421	3,784	183	1,597	348	5	204	33,194	6,752	483	**Moldova**
-	13,945	92	23	158	14	-	15	3,886	451	31	*Baccu*
-	7,576	20	1	16	6	-	4	1,830	1,449	48	*Baia*
-	19,513	10	10	161	8	-	14	1,751	561	43	*Bukovni*
-	19,924	2,982	48	573	148	1	71	1,361	1,881	182	*Covurlui*
-	14,720	1	2	24	15	-	11	935	77	55	*Durahoi*
-	3,580	101	4	6	5	-	3	1,887	42	11	*Falcin*
1	60,199	109	33	182	24	3	34	3,171	1,363	218	*Iasi*
-	12,935	30	5	36	8	-	-	1,438	329	22	*Neamt*
-	6,888	188	23	241	42	-	5	2,250	160	30	*Putna*
-	7,129	16	21	64	31	-	38	3,526	216	35	*Roman*
-	2,871	114	6	18	10	-	35	3,146	49	7	*Tecuci*
-	4,132	97	7	14	34	1	51	3,749	127	7	*Tutova*
-	4,960	24	-	12	5	-	21	3,266	337	74	*Vaslui*
6	284,858	2,044	1,899	1,389	541	14	98,172	13,518	8,975	1,446	**Bessarabia**
-	31,695	75	2	242	7	2	8	1,929	885	60	*Balti*
-	4,454	503	-	36	37	-	35,299	1,666	1,168	113	*Cahul*
-	11,390	190	2	607	7	1	7,876	1,603	338	122	*Cetatea Alba*
-	33,985	20	3	8	19	2	2	643	95	112	*Hotin*
1	6,306	601	1,776	73	387	1	15,591	668	5,470	329	*Ismail*
3	90,013	478	23	583	54	8	37	3,109	395	422	*Lapusna*
-	18,999	65	1	62	7	-	1	2,062	270	67	*Orhei*
-	29,191	16	-	60	16	-	13	960	56	62	*Soroca*
-	16,845	86	2	58	7	-	39,345	1,286	320	158	*Tighina*
12,427	93,692	23	1	264	49	-	28	3,164	2,317	648	**Bucovina**
190	7,738	7	1	32	3	-	-	807	56	32	*Campulung*
-	51,247	13	-	78	35	-	19	112	130	412	*Cernauti*
12,244	11,308	1	-	19	8	-	-	332	1,708	60	*Radauti*
3	19,322	-	-	36	3	-	-	287	405	62	*Storojinet*
-	6,677	2	-	97	-	-	9	606	18	62	*Suceava*

162

Continued

Table I—Population

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Transylvania	**3,217,988**	**1,353,739**	**934,642**	**353,426**	**3,599**	**2,153**	**668**	**886**	**9,138**	**3,391**
Alba	212,749	171,401	24,028	7,583	555	78	26	111	211	47
Bistrita	168,125	8,948	44,761	33,348	331	141	66	96	309	101
Cluj	145,888	20,976	120,647	659	99	16	10	10	54	50
Sibiu	356,991	204,159	100,759	2,788	453	284	69	166	564	98
Fagaras	80,039	67,875	4,768	10,750	102	6	8	11	21	6
Hunedoara	352,118	272,281	57,584	9,281	324	497	172	86	1,012	1,091
Mures	299,546	154,219	125,517	11,283	346	76	50	70	93	99
Oradea	144,191	103,910	7,476	20,785	218	54	18	39	53	86
Ciucului	1,598,282	6,562	119,385	664	27	1	5	1	18	27
Satul	661,367	542,521	107,662	10,010	329	774	42	17	5,901	59
Salaj	196,614	120,738	9,085	50,999	569	49	76	111	187	150
Solnoc	219,555	109,942	33,870	351	145	93	10	58	53	76
Tarnava Mare	147,996	66,907	17,419	58,810	68	3	51	32	217	149
Tarnava Mica	149,481	80,604	55,306	14,011	51	6	15	42	119	22
Turda	156,122	28,259	109,581	781	102	73	53	25	119	50
Turda	185,282	156,315	19,214	742	54	9	12	4	179	230
Banat	**939,958**	**511,083**	**97,639**	**223,167**	**1,998**	**3,885**	**40,583**	**30,012**	**14,996**	**892**
Caras	168,929	149,651	1,012	25,654	132	43	9,923	197	7,328	508
Severin	259,586	153,412	15,818	25,118	495	3,552	1,014	129	3,254	150
Timis-Torontal	499,443	188,020	76,809	174,395	971	685	28,706	9,686	4,514	134
Crisana and Maramures	**1,398,417**	**844,078**	**339,795**	**67,259**	**2,156**	**23,569**	**2,171**	**502**	**23,580**	**683**
Arad	423,649	258,259	82,488	52,202	438	820	1,909	171	11,790	217
Bihor	519,518	314,109	152,942	2,288	496	493	131	211	11,362	131
Maramures	161,525	95,207	11,174	1,259	75	19,240	10	30	23	95
Satu Mare	298,875	178,523	76,191	9,510	1,149	3,020	61	84	555	65

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Nationality

Continued

162

Hungarians 12	Jews 13	Greeks 14	Albanians 15	Armenians 16	Turks 17	Tatars 18	Gypsies 19	Citizens 20	Others 21	Not declared 22	COUNTY 1
-	78,626	133	21	1,041	98	3	3	75,342	1,993	1,374	**Transylvania**
-	2,995	8	-	10	11	-	-	3,762	86	31	*Alba*
-	2,658	38	-	23	0	1	-	1,997	229	272	*Bihor*
-	2,183	2	1	94	-	-	-	936	55	57	*Cluj*
-	17,163	15	6	186	26	-	2	7,809	119	287	*Clug*
-	642	3	1	3	-	-	-	2,513	15	15	*Fagaras*
-	4,602	3	3	13	10	-	-	9,128	852	118	*Hunedoara*
-	9,950	3	3	66	0		-	11,505	73	103	*Mures*
-	6,140	7	-	37	0	-	-	5,893	44	66	*Nasaud*
-	1,289	-	-	5	-	-	-	2,632	21	23	*Odorhei*
-	15,380	3	-	91	10	-	-	6,100	26	123	*Salaj*
-	1,600	15	-	14	20		1	4,961	165	86	*Sibiu*
-	10,346	-	7	424	1	2	-	3,767	19	41	*Somes*
-	1,081	-	-	3	3	-	-	3,806	35	32	*Targu Mure*
-	1,631	-	-	14	1	-	-	7,573	29	38	*Targu Mure*
-	716	15	-	11	-	-	-	2,929	71	59	*Trei Scaune*
-	4	1	-	43	-	-	-	4,176	54	21	*Turda*
7	11,246	27	11	14	171	3	-	17,919	6,975	889	**Banat**
-	603	4	-	1	11	-	-	5,550	1,411	75	*Caras*
-	2,166	7	1	-	29	1	-	5,321	328	122	*Severin*
7	8,485	16	10	13	81	2	-	7,042	236	611	*Timis Torontal*
6	88,875	23	8	100	56	2	1	15,990	330	578	**Crisana and Maramures**
2	9,046	13	1	29	16	2	-	5,883	130	134	*Arad*
4	21,482	8	3	7	17	-	1	6,006	131	196	*Bihor*
-	53,828	-	-	7	10	-	-	685	26	122	*Maramures*
-	23,967	2	-	7	11	-	-	3,521	43	126	*Satu Mare*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

Table II—Population

Percentages

162

COUNTY	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles	Hebrews	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauzis	Gipsies	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ROMANIA	71.9	7.9	4.1	2.3	3.3	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	*	4.0	0.1	*	*	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	*
Oltenia	97.5	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.5	*	*
Dolj	96.7	0.8	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	0.4	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.7	0.2	*
Gorj	97.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.8	*	*
Mehedinti	97.7	*	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	—	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	—	—	1.8	*	*
Romanati	98.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.1	*	*
Valcea	97.4	0.9	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	0.2	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.8	0.2	*
Muntenia	93.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	—	2.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	1.8	0.2	*
Arges	97.6	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.4	*	*
Braila	89.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	—	2.1	2.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	1.3	1.2	*
Buzau	97.4	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	0.6	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.2	*	*
Dambovita	96.9	0.8	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	—	0.8	*	*	*	*	—	—	2.1	*	*
Ialomita	96.6	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	2.2	*	*
Iliov	84.3	5.5	1.5	0.4	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	7.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	*	*	1.7	0.2	*
Muscel	97.1	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	2.2	0.2	*
Olt	98.8	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	1.2	*	*
Prahova	95.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	—	0.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.5	0.4	*
Rammicu Sarat	96.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.7	*	*
Teleorman	98.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.4	*	*
Vlasca	97.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	2.2	*	*
Dobrogea	44.2	0.3	1.5	3.4	*	0.1	22.7	*	*	—	0.5	1.1	*	0.7	18.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.9	*
Callacra	59.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	*	0.1	48.4	*	*	—	0.2	0.6	*	0.6	25.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	*	*
Constanta	66.5	0.6	2.2	1.5	*	0.1	8.9	*	*	—	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	6.2	6.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	*
Durostor	10.0	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	34.2	*	*	—	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	49.8	1.0	*	1.4	0.5	*
Tulcea	23.6	*	1.2	18.2	*	0.2	10.6	*	*	—	0.6	1.7	*	0.2	9.6	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	*
Moldova	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	0.2	*
Bacau	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	—	0.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.2	0.2	*
Baia	91.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	—	4.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.2	0.2	*
Botosani	98.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	—	0.0	*	*	*	*	—	*	0.2	0.2	*
Covurlui	83.7	1.1	0.2	1.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	—	9.4	1.4	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
Dorohoi	98.1	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	7.0	*	*	*	*	—	*	0.4	*	*
Falciu	94.4	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	—	3.1	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.2	*	*
Iasi	81.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	—	14.0	*	*	*	*	—	*	1.1	0.2	*
Neamt	90.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	—	6.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	0.7	0.2	*
Putna	98.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	—	3.2	*	*	0.1	*	—	*	1.2	*	*
Roman	90.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	—	4.7	*	*	*	*	—	*	2.2	0.1	*
Tecuci	94.9	0.7	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	1.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	2.0	*	*
Tutova	98.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	—	2.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	2.2	0.2	*
Vaslui	98.4	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	—	2.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	2.2	0.2	*
Bessarabia	56.2	*	2.2	12.2	11.2	*	2.7	*	0.2	*	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	2.4	2.2	0.2	*
Balti	70.1	*	0.4	12.0	7.2	*	*	*	0.2	—	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
Cahul	51.2	*	4.4	7.2	0.2	*	14.2	0.1	*	—	2.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	17.2	0.7	0.2	*
Cetatea Alba	12.2	*	12.2	17.2	20.2	*	20.2	*	*	—	2.2	*	*	0.1	*	*	2.2	0.2	*	*
Hotin	85.0	*	*	12.2	11.2	*	*	*	0.2	—	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Ismail	21.2	*	0.4	22.7	4.7	*	12.2	*	0.1	*	2.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	*	6.2	0.2	2.4	0.1
Lapusna	77.2	*	0.7	7.1	0.7	*	0.2	*	0.4	—	11.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.7	*	0.1
Orhei	47.2	*	*	2.2	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	—	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Soroca	72.2	*	0.1	2.1	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	—	0.2	*	*	*	*	—	*	0.2	*	*
Tighina	45.4	*	2.4	14.7	2.2	*	6.4	*	0.2	—	4.2	*	*	*	*	—	12.2	0.4	0.1	*

*) Less than 0.1.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Nationality

Continued

162

COUNTY	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles	Italians	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauzs	Gipsies	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bucovina	**44.5**	**1.4**	**8.9**	**0.9**	**37.7**	•	•	•	**3.6**	**1.5**	**10.3**	•	•	•	•		•	**0.3**	**0.3**	•
Campulung	61.5	0.1	20.2	0.5	6.7	•	•	•	1.2	0.3	8.2	•	•	•	•		•	0.2	•	•
Cernauti	28.7	0.2	6.4	1.1	44.6	•	•	0.1	3.0	-	16.7	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	0.1
Radauti	53.4	0.4	11.1	0.9	8.7	•	•	•	1.4	7.6	7.8	•	•	•	•		•	0.2	1.1	•
Storojinet	53.6	•	8.3	0.2	45.6	•	•	•	4.7	•	8.0	•	•	•	•		•	0.2	0.2	•
Suceava	79.3	0.7	8.2	1.0	1.7	•	•	•	2.7	•	4.5	•	•	•	•		•	0.5	•	•
Transylvania	**87.6**	**29.9**	**7.9**	**0.1**	•	•	•	**0.3**	•	-	**2.4**	•	•	•	•	•	•	**2.3**	•	•
Alba	81.5	11.5	5.6	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	-	1.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.3	•	•
Brasov	49.9	26.5	19.6	0.2	•	•	•	0.2	•	-	1.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	0.1	0.2
Cluc	14.4	84.7	0.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	1.6	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.6	•	•
Cluj	80.9	30.1	0.8	0.1	•	•	•	0.2	•	-	6.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3	•	•
Fagaras	78.3	3.6	18.6	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	-	0.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.9	•	•
Hunedoara	82.0	11.3	4.6	•	0.1	•	•	0.3	0.2	-	1.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.5	0.2	•
Mures	45.9	48.6	5.0	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	-	2.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	3.9	•	•
Naasad	71.6	5.2	14.4	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	-	4.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	4.1	•	•
Odorhei	4.9	91.5	0.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	1.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.0	•	•
Salaj	86.5	31.4	4.7	•	0.2	•	•	1.7	•	-	5.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.8	•	•
Sibiu	62.0	4.7	29.5	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	-	0.7	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3	•	•
Somes	77.5	18.4	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	4.5	•	•	0.2	•	•	•	1.7	•	•
Tarnava Mare	44.5	11.5	39.7	•	•	•	•	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.6	•	•
Tarnava Mica	63.9	23.6	10.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	1.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.1	•	•
Trei Scaune	16.0	80.4	0.8	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	0.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3	•	•
Turda	74.4	21.4	0.4	•	•	•	•	•	0.1	-	1.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3	•	•
Banat	**54.6**	**10.4**	**23.7**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**4.3**	**1.1**	**1.5**	•	•	**1.2**	•	•	•	•	•	•	**1.9**	**0.7**	•
Caras	69.4	2.5	19.2	•	•	4.0	•	0.6	0.2	-	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.2	0.2	•
Severin	76.8	0.6	8.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	•	1.4	•	•	0.9	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3	0.1	•
Timis Torontal	37.6	18.4	34.9	0.2	•	5.8	1.9	0.7	•	•	1.7	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.4	•	0.1
Crisana and Maramures	**68.7**	**23.1**	**4.8**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.2**	•	**1.7**	•	•	**5.4**	•	•	•	•	•	•	**1.1**	•	•
Arad	61.0	19.5	18.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	•	2.2	•	•	2.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.4	•	•
Bihor	91.8	80.0	0.4	•	•	•	•	2.2	•	•	4.3	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.3	•	•
Maramures	47.7	6.9	9.0	•	11.9	•	•	•	•	•	20.9	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.8	•	•
Satu Mare	60.5	35.3	3.2	0.4	1.0	•	•	0.2	•	-	8.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	•	•

*) *Less than 0.1.*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

Table III—Population

Actual figures

162
197

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarians	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat., Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ROMANIA	**18,057,028**	**13,180,986**	**1,354,535**	**766,487**	**650,981**	**641,485**	**47,736**	**364,373**	**63,141**
Oltenia	**1,513,175**	**1,493,788**	**3,285**	**3,216**	**679**	**31**	**825**	**377**	**184**
Dolj	485,149	475,587	1,175	1,473	289	8	259	178	83
Gorj	206,339	205,209	153	145	136	2	80	28	19
Mehedinti	303,878	299,863	237	905	84	4	277	65	36
Romanati	271,096	269,013	224	151	47	3	99	64	15
Vilcea	246,713	244,111	466	542	114	14	110	42	31
Muntenia	**4,029,808**	**3,884,670**	**32,980**	**21,817**	**10,195**	**587**	**2,938**	**3,424**	**1,177**
Arges	257,378	254,862	504	350	144	28	55	37	21
Braila	219,831	203,900	1,453	959	3,392	18	175	243	32
Buzau	309,405	306,467	457	252	132	26	118	63	23
Dambovita	309,676	304,056	656	346	162	18	368	133	30
Ialomita	293,352	289,490	439	126	482	12	106	150	13
Ilfov	999,562	913,653	24,486	15,769	4,828	354	1,119	2,195	791
Muscel	149,797	148,111	236	112	45	1	30	23	16
Olt	183,595	182,081	332	192	61	2	88	139	12
Prahova	477,750	464,644	3,473	3,378	637	88	504	182	184
Ramnicu Sarat	184,956	182,298	235	80	76	19	43	33	8
Teleorman	347,294	343,898	231	142	51	3	208	133	7
Vlasca	296,412	291,210	478	173	185	18	130	93	40
Dobrogea	**815,475**	**369,118**	**2,877**	**12,439**	**40,867**	**74**	**668**	**183,593**	**64**
Calarcra	166,911	58,049	287	474	986	27	174	70,900	7
Constanta	253,093	171,611	1,400	9,548	4,886	25	170	22,167	41
Durostor	211,433	41,690	243	51	819	18	142	71,503	5
Tulcea	184,038	117,760	147	2,366	34,176	4	182	19,023	11
Moldova	**2,433,596**	**2,250,678**	**23,894**	**8,942**	**11,286**	**4,742**	**700**	**1,181**	**249**
Bacau	261,019	235,563	13,999	896	420	69	159	90	48
Baia	157,501	147,335	134	907	1,762	26	32	32	29
Botosani	218,258	196,565	249	667	990	2,330	21	54	13
Covurlui	210,006	186,943	2,027	1,423	3,258	98	174	404	32
Dorohoi	211,354	194,474	75	376	233	1,999	1	30	8
Falciu	115,055	110,676	28	113	134	2	14	32	1
Iasi	275,796	240,214	556	1,176	2,672	108	56	118	52
Neamt	198,223	185,559	1,612	1,191	425	85	213	36	40
Putna	194,105	185,014	2,149	347	280	25	99	107	8
Roman	151,550	144,728	662	642	332	31	31	183	7
Tecuci	156,405	149,467	2,277	183	119	4	34	66	2
Tutova	144,821	140,366	229	208	202	10	49	83	9
Vaslui	139,563	133,774	97	121	459	5	7	26	1
Bessarabia	**2,864,482**	**1,598,973**	**747**	**80,568**	**370,112**	**521,183**	**189**	**164,551**	**236**
Balti	386,721	271,023	93	1,456	68,368	32,197	21	51	14
Cahul	196,693	160,777	6	8,630	16,120	480	9	28,175	237
Cetatea Alba	341,176	62,839	107	55,607	64,617	67,590	28	70,891	11
Hotin	392,430	130,959	65	270	47,235	176,940	1	18	7
Ismail	225,500	68,460	123	943	75,303	9,571	27	46,467	7
Lapusna	419,021	325,346	151	2,701	35,266	3,853	61	335	64
Orhei	279,292	245,132	65	117	9,778	4,815	6	49	3
Soroca	319,360	232,089	81	381	26,236	27,295	12	42	26
Tighina	306,592	162,739	57	10,663	47,189	9,382	29	18,503	15
Bucovina	**853,909**	**334,981**	**11,868**	**93,812**	**11,236**	**288,651**	**45**	**114**	**681**
Campulung	94,816	58,499	91	20,876	370	7,292	4	1	33
Cernauti	306,194	66,701	634	30,693	3,364	149,780	30	65	233
Radauti	160,778	83,906	10,283	20,125	3,332	31,315	1	10	62
Storojinet	169,894	48,979	48	10,759	2,989	85,715	6	9	110
Suceava	121,327	92,816	804	11,389	1,181	6,829	4	29	43

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Mother Tongue

Actual figures

162
197

Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy	Others	Not declared	COUNTY
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
38,263	**518,754**	**20,861**	**4,347**	**11,377**	**288,973**	**101,815**	**23,419**	**7,165**	***ROMANIA***
88	**601**	**482**	**93**	**146**	**548**	**8,586**	**1,245**	**199**	**Oltenia**
30	338	195	50	82	59	4,606	700	37	*Dolj*
5	36	16	1	–	4	435	65	5	*Gorj*
–	61	142	3	40	460	1,549	117	30	*Mehedinti*
9	35	104	2	15	31	1,210	72	2	*Romanati*
44	131	25	37	9	14	706	291	26	*Valcea*
1,633	**19,843**	**8,781**	**1,636**	**4,654**	**2,988**	**22,886**	**8,436**	**1,314**	**Muntenia**
69	176	99	63	49	43	754	100	24	*Arges*
84	3,360	4,097	97	213	453	832	429	94	*Braila*
42	512	78	31	32	30	997	128	17	*Buzau*
36	235	160	64	2	28	3,210	146	26	*Dambovita*
8	184	223	113	18	102	1,822	49	17	*Ialomita*
1,017	13,592	3,468	1,061	4,060	1,133	5,247	3,860	935	*Ilfov*
7	18	25	10	3	10	947	178	25	*Muscel*
1	47	46	7	4	6	578	37	16	*Olt*
330	1,144	230	107	180	35	1,174	1,344	116	*Prahova*
13	427	47	10	18	21	1,604	21	3	*Romanu Sarat*
10	67	133	21	13	105	2,240	23	9	*Teleorman*
10	80	95	52	92	122	3,481	321	32	*Vlasca*
119	**1,816**	**7,744**	**494**	**4,984**	**183,018**	**5,620**	**2,581**	**287**	**Dobrogea**
9	217	824	23	980	50.525	3,213	157	59	*Caliacra*
94	685	3,892	422	3,065	33,414	788	746	139	*Constanta*
2	216	154	24	690	94,134	1,229	442	71	*Durostor*
14	698	2,874	25	169	4,945	390	1,236	18	*Tulcea*
1,984	**109,654**	**2,855**	**132**	**855**	**635**	**12,998**	**2,206**	**805**	**Moldova**
219	7,910	59	16	55	18	1,224	238	36	*Bacau*
240	5,789	14	2	5	7	1,122	16	49	*Baia*
238	16,219	8	3	32	16	777	30	46	*Botosani*
167	11,099	2,313	35	457	253	352	856	115	*Covurlui*
87	13,837	11	1	15	16	121	28	44	*Dorohoi*
7	2,857	67	2	–	44	1,060	34	12	*Falciu*
611	27,344	78	23	120	85	1,760	703	320	*Iasi*
320	7,948	16	3	19	5	835	126	30	*Neamt*
86	4,577	140	20	82	32	997	112	30	*Putna*
109	4,170	3	21	49	53	942	36	31	*Roman*
20	1,899	66	1	4	35	2,184	32	10	*Tecuci*
45	2,025	70	3	13	78	1,386	46	8	*Tutova*
35	3,980	10	–	4	23	838	49	74	*Vaslui*
2,862	**201,378**	**972**	**1,765**	**448**	**101,336**	**6,520**	**596**	**1,326**	**Bessarabia**
1,159	31,200	31	–	36	13	983	15	60	*Balti*
30	4,334	274	–	10	36,683	805	5	131	*Cahul*
92	11,051	79	–	130	7,899	641	283	111	*Cetatea Alba*
585	35,936	2	–	1	22	263	15	111	*Hotin*
90	3,832	312	1,737	26	16,107	222	23	248	*Ismail*
1,012	48,148	203	26	196	99	1,570	203	387	*Lapusna*
151	19,017	18	–	16	9	792	31	63	*Orhei*
678	29,127	6	–	18	24	494	5	54	*Soroca*
265	16,633	47	2	15	40,500	748	24	161	*Tighina*
28,431	**76,288**	**13**	**2**	**99**	**75**	**232**	**141**	**648**	**Bucovina**
1,647	5,851	3	1	13	4	39	37	35	*Campulung*
13,959	40,102	9	1	41	54	81	74	483	*Cernauti*
2,207	9,421	–	–	5	8	54	10	39	*Radauti*
7,807	13,094	–	–	1	3	13	11	50	*Storojinet*
3,091	5,220	1	–	39	6	55	9	41	*Suceava*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

162
197

Table III—Population

Continued

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarians	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat., Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Transylvania	**3,217,988**	**1,873,491**	**997,653**	**346,587**	**3,337**	**1,272**	**484**	**820**	**8,966**
Alba	212,749	176,852	24,513	7,617	365	44	16	97	138
Brasov	168,125	85,519	44,798	33,592	308	104	54	76	239
Ciuc	145,806	18,455	124,971	503	84	18	15	9	34
Cluj	334,991	206,559	109,165	2,964	487	260	48	170	394
Fagaras	86,039	69,685	5,049	10,828	94	3	7	9	9
Hunedoara	332,118	277,705	40,375	7,422	242	492	123	70	717
Mures	289,546	131,825	153,845	11,437	322	57	37	76	66
Naasud	144,131	106,548	7,174	21,856	206	38	11	39	27
Odorhei	130,282	4,388	123,885	604	24	3	4	1	12
Salaj	343,347	191,144	125,544	8,706	229	112	24	17	5,771
Sibiu	194,619	125,686	9,325	57,215	361	28	69	101	104
Somes	219,355	172,607	34,710	478	147	65	8	32	30
Tarnava Mare	147,994	68,259	18,094	58,970	87	3	35	32	187
Tarnava Mica	149,682	83,504	36,461	24,026	48	5	8	45	107
Trei Scaune	136,122	16,748	117,868	625	125	33	19	23	64
Turda	183,282	137,697	40,676	744	38	7	6	3	147
Banat	**939,958**	**520,841**	**185,584**	**221,862**	**1,497**	**3,991**	**40,877**	**9,878**	**10,945**
Caras	200,929	142,315	5,113	28,622	106	36	10,371	165	5,102
Severin	239,586	187,021	17,048	24,689	459	3,610	1,768	109	2,727
Timis Torontal	499,443	190,705	83,423	177,751	932	455	27,938	9,596	3,116
Crisana and Maramures	**1,390,417**	**829,484**	**377,475**	**63,144**	**1,781**	**19,044**	**1,798**	**443**	**21,619**
Arad	423,049	259,884	96,756	50,005	384	654	1,638	125	10,883
Bihor	510,318	313,404	172,322	2,364	566	253	98	199	10,277
Maramures	161,575	92,611	14,285	3,189	65	17,794	7	22	59
Satu Mare	294,875	173,585	94,112	7,586	766	343	55	97	400

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Mother Tongue

Continued

162
197

Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy	Others	Not declared	COUNTY
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1,782	52,988	69	59	187	89	29,186	1,271	1,437	Transylvania
16	1,751	1	4	6	7	1,190	99	43	*Alba*
62	615	35	–	14	8	230	187	284	*Brasov*
28	1,413	1	5	6	–	182	42	60	*Ciuc*
49	9,949	9	20	18	21	4,466	94	318	*Cluj*
4	58	1	–	2	1	269	4	16	*Fagaras*
943	2,268	–	5	2	7	1,049	585	115	*Hunedoara*
54	6,344	–	1	6	4	6,061	59	122	*Mures*
21	5,915	8	2	–	4	2,977	32	63	*Naoaud*
9	619	–	–	–	–	403	7	23	*Odorhei*
25	9,501	–	3	4	10	2,107	22	129	*Salaj*
93	991	6	6	2	12	512	113	95	*Sibiu*
13	9,709	–	9	119	11	1,357	16	24	*Somes*
141	511	–	5	2	3	1,629	34	32	*Turnava Mare*
18	932	–	–	4	1	4,270	15	38	*Turnava Mica*
30	175	8	–	–	–	293	56	55	*Trei Scaune*
216	1,557	–	–	3	–	2,131	36	22	*Turda*
171	757	13	46	5	146	8,488	6,493	662	Banat
80	53	4	–	–	12	2,733	6,143	74	*Caras*
21	85	1	19	–	67	1,870	166	126	*Severin*
70	619	8	27	5	67	4,085	184	462	*Timis Torontal*
265	58,510	12	29	49	98	5,859	289	586	Crisana and Maramures
88	1,002	5	8	47	33	1,995	107	132	*Arad*
91	7,497	4	5	–	38	2,894	97	209	*Bihor*
34	33,239	–	7	–	3	124	16	120	*Maramures*
32	16,772	–	–	2	24	946	30	125	*Satu Mare*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

162
197

Table IV—Population

Percentages

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarian	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat, Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian	Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy (Romany)	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ROMANIA	**100.0**	**73.0**	**8.6**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**2.9**	**0.1**	•	•	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**	•
Oltenia	**100.0**	**98.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	**0.6**	•	•
Dolj	*100.0*	*98.0*	*0.2*	*0.3*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	*0.1*	•
Gorj	*100.0*	*99.5*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	•	•
Mehedinti	*100.0*	*98.7*	•	*0.5*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.2*	*0.5*	•	•
Romanati	*100.0*	*99.5*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	•	•
Valcea	*100.0*	*98.9*	*0.2*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.3*	*0.1*	•
Muntenia	**100.0**	**96.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	•	•	•	•	•	**0.5**	**0.2**	•	**0.1**	•	**0.6**	**0.2**	•
Arges	*100.0*	*99.0*	*0.8*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	•	•
Braila	*100.0*	*98.8*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*1.5*	•	•	*0.1*	•	•	*1.5*	*1.9*	•	•	*0.8*	*0.4*	*0.3*	•
Buzau	*100.0*	*99.1*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.3*	•	•
Dambovita	*100.0*	*98.8*	*0.9*	*0.1*	•	•	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*1.0*	•	•
Ialomita	*100.0*	*98.7*	*0.1*	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.6*	•	•
Ilfov	*100.0*	*91.4*	*2.4*	*1.6*	*0.5*	•	*0.1*	*0.8*	•	*0.1*	*1.4*	*0.5*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.5*	*0.8*	•
Muscel	*100.0*	*98.9*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.6*	*0.1*	•
Olt	*100.0*	*99.2*	*0.5*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.3*	•	•
Prahova	*100.0*	*97.3*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.1*	•	*0.1*	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	*0.5*	•
Ramnicu Sarat	*100.0*	*98.6*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.9*	•	•
Teleorman	*100.0*	*99.0*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.6*	•	•
Vlasca	*100.0*	*98.8*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*1.2*	•	•
Dobrogea	**100.0**	**65.3**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**5.9**	•	•	**22.5**	•	•	**0.2**	**0.9**	•	**0.6**	**22.4**	**0.7**	**0.3**	•
Caliacra	*100.0*	*52.8*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.0*	•	*0.1*	*42.5*	•	•	*0.1*	*0.4*	•	*0.6*	*50.3*	*1.2*	•	•
Constanta	*100.0*	*67.8*	*0.6*	*3.8*	*1.9*	•	•	*8.2*	•	•	*0.5*	*1.4*	*0.2*	*1.2*	*15.2*	*0.5*	*0.5*	•
Durostor	*100.0*	*19.7*	*0.1*	•	*0.4*	•	•	*53.2*	•	•	*0.1*	•	•	*0.3*	*44.5*	*0.6*	*0.2*	•
Tulcea	*100.0*	*64.0*	•	*1.3*	*18.6*	•	•	*10.5*	•	•	*0.4*	*1.2*	•	•	*3.7*	*0.2*	*0.7*	•
Moldova	**100.0**	**92.5**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	•	•	•	•	**4.5**	**0.1**	•	•	•	**0.6**	•	•
Bacau	*100.0*	*90.2*	*5.4*	*0.3*	*0.2*	•	•	•	•	•	*3.0*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•
Baia	*100.0*	*88.6*	•	*0.6*	*1.1*	•	•	•	•	*0.2*	*9.7*	•	•	•	•	*0.7*	•	•
Botosani	*100.0*	*90.1*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.6*	*1.1*	•	•	•	*0.1*	*7.4*	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	•	•
Covurlui	*100.0*	*89.0*	*1.0*	*0.7*	*1.8*	•	•	*0.2*	•	•	*6.3*	*1.1*	•	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.8*	*0.4*	•
Dorohoi	*100.0*	*98.0*	•	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.0*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Falciu	*100.0*	*98.8*	•	•	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	•	•	–	•	*0.9*	•	•
Iasi	*100.0*	*87.1*	*0.8*	*0.4*	*1.0*	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	*9.0*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.1*
Neamt	*100.0*	*98.0*	*0.8*	*0.5*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.2*	*4.0*	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	•	•
Putna	*100.0*	*96.5*	*1.1*	*0.8*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	*1.4*	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	•	•
Roman	*100.0*	*98.1*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•
Tecuci	*100.0*	*96.8*	*1.5*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*1.9*	•	•	•	•	*1.4*	•	•
Tutova	*100.0*	*98.0*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	*1.4*	•	•	•	•	*1.0*	•	•
Vaslui	*100.0*	*96.0*	•	•	*0.5*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	–	•	•	*0.6*	•	•
Bessarabia	**100.0**	**55.5**	•	**3.0**	**12.9**	**11.6**	•	**5.7**	•	**8.1**	**7.0**	•	•	•	**3.5**	**0.3**	•	•
Balti	*100.0*	*70.1*	•	*0.4*	*19.5*	*8.5*	•	•	•	*0.5*	*0.1*	•	–	•	•	*0.3*	•	•
Cahul	*100.0*	*61.8*	•	*4.4*	*8.8*	*0.9*	•	*14.9*	*0.1*	•	*0.9*	*0.1*	–	•	*18.6*	*0.4*	•	•
Cetatea Alba	*100.0*	*18.8*	•	*16.5*	*18.0*	*18.8*	•	*30.2*	•	•	*3.8*	•	–	•	*3.5*	*0.8*	•	•
Hotin	*100.0*	*55.4*	•	•	*18.0*	*46.1*	•	•	•	*0.1*	*0.8*	•	–	•	•	•	•	•
Ismail	*100.0*	*90.4*	•	*0.4*	*28.4*	*4.8*	•	*30.6*	•	•	*2.0*	*0.1*	*0.8*	•	*7.1*	•	•	*0.1*
Lapusna	*100.0*	*77.8*	•	*0.8*	*8.4*	*0.8*	•	•	•	*0.2*	*11.5*	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	•	•
Orhei	*100.0*	*87.8*	•	•	*9.5*	*1.5*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	–	•	•	*0.3*	•	•
Soroca	*100.0*	*73.4*	•	*0.1*	*8.3*	*8.6*	•	•	•	*0.2*	*0.8*	•	–	•	•	*0.2*	•	•
Tighina	*100.0*	*69.1*	•	*9.4*	*18.4*	*9.0*	•	*6.0*	•	•	*6.4*	•	•	•	*18.9*	*0.8*	•	•
Bucovina	**100.0**	**41.1**	**1.4**	**11.0**	**1.3**	**32.9**	•	•	•	**3.3**	**8.7**	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Campulung	*100.0*	*61.7*	•	*22.0*	*0.4*	*7.7*	•	•	•	*1.7*	*6.2*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cernauti	*100.0*	*31.8*	*0.8*	*10.0*	*1.1*	*46.8*	•	•	•	*4.6*	*13.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.8*
Radauti	*100.0*	*48.8*	*0.4*	*18.8*	*0.1*	*18.6*	•	•	•	*1.4*	*6.9*	–	–	•	•	•	•	•
Storojinet	*100.0*	*55.6*	•	*6.8*	*1.8*	*30.5*	•	•	•	*4.4*	*0.1*	–	–	•	•	•	•	•
Suceava	*100.0*	*76.8*	*0.7*	*9.4*	*1.0*	*6.8*	•	•	•	*2.5*	*4.8*	•	–	•	•	•	•	•

*) Less than 0.1.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Mother Tongue

Continued

162
197

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarian	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat, Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian	Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy (Romany)	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Transylvania	**100.0**	**58.2**	**31.0**	**7.7**	**0.1**	*	*	*	**0.3**	*	**1.6**	*	*	*	*	**0.9**	*	*
Alba	*100.0*	*85.1*	*11.5*	*3.0*	*0.2*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.8*	*	*	*	*	*0.6*	*	*
Brasov	*100.0*	*80.9*	*17.2*	*80.0*	*0.3*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*	*0.4*	*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Cluc	*100.0*	*18.7*	*55.7*	*0.3*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*1.0*	*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*	*
Cluj	*100.0*	*61.7*	*28.6*	*0.9*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*	*3.0*	*	*	*	*	*1.8*	*	*
Fagaras	*100.0*	*81.0*	*8.9*	*18.6*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.5*	*	*
Hunedoara	*100.0*	*85.6*	*12.8*	*2.8*	*	*0.1*	*	*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*	*	*	*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*
Mures	*100.0*	*46.6*	*46.8*	*5.8*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*	*	*2.8*	*	*	*	*	*2.1*	*	*
Nasaud	*100.0*	*72.9*	*6.0*	*14.6*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*	*	*4.1*	*	*	*	*	*2.1*	*	*
Odorhei	*100.0*	*3.8*	*96.1*	*0.3*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.4*	*	*	*	*	*0.3*	*	*
Salaj	*100.0*	*68.7*	*26.6*	*2.6*	*	*	*	*	*1.7*	*	*2.8*	*	*	*	*	*0.6*	*	*
Sibiu	*100.0*	*64.6*	*4.8*	*29.4*	*0.3*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.4*	*	*	*	*	*0.3*	*	*
Somes	*100.0*	*78.7*	*15.2*	*0.8*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*4.4*	*	*	*	*	*0.8*	*	*
Tarnava Mare	*100.0*	*46.1*	*12.3*	*39.2*	*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*	*0.9*	*	*	*	*	*1.1*	*	*
Tarnava Mica	*100.0*	*65.9*	*24.4*	*18.1*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.8*	*	*	*	*	*2.9*	*	*
Trei Scaune	*100.0*	*12.3*	*86.6*	*0.8*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*	*0.2*	*	*
Turda	*100.0*	*76.1*	*22.3*	*0.4*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*	*	*	*	*1.2*	*	*
Banat	**100.0**	**55.3**	**11.2**	**24.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**4.3**	**1.1**	**1.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*	**0.9**	**0.7**	*
Caras	*100.0*	*70.8*	*2.5*	*14.9*	*	*	*5.2*	*	*2.5*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*1.4*	*3.1*	*
Severin	*100.0*	*78.1*	*7.1*	*10.5*	*0.2*	*1.4*	*0.7*	*	*1.1*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0.8*	*	*
Timis Torontal	*100.0*	*58.2*	*19.7*	*16.6*	*0.2*	*	*5.6*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*	*0.8*	*	*
Crisana and Maramures	**100.0**	**48.4**	**27.1**	**4.5**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0.1**	*	**1.6**	*	**4.2**	*	*	*	*	**0.4**	*	*
Arad	*100.0*	*61.3*	*22.2*	*11.8*	*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*	*2.6*	*	*0.2*	*	*	*	*	*0.4*	*	*
Bihor	*100.0*	*61.4*	*35.5*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*	*	*	*0.0*	*	*1.5*	*	*	*	*	*0.6*	*	*
Maramures	*100.0*	*87.2*	*8.2*	*2.0*	*	*11.0*	*	*	*	*	*80.6*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Satu Mare	*100.0*	*58.2*	*31.9*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*	*	*0.1*	*	*5.7*	*	*	*	*	*0.2*	*	*

*) Less than 0.1.

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

162
795

Actual figures

Table V—Population

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROMANIA	**18,857,938**	**13,168,227**	**1,427,391**	**1,234,151**	**718,786**	**398,759**	**69,257**	**18,985**
Oltenia	**1,513,175**	**1,498,885**	**965**	**4,726**	**423**	**1,309**	**18**	**89**
Dolj	485,149	477,274	289	3,338	328	702	4	38
Gorj	206,139	205,610	85	385	33	60	—	—
Mehedinti	303,878	300,909	155	1,539	39	148	1	4
Romanati	271,096	270,124	129	357	72	70	8	5
Valcea	246,713	244,268	297	1,107	149	329	5	12
Muntenia	**4,829,888**	**3,820,478**	**17,379**	**80,528**	**10,257**	**16,990**	**614**	**3,214**
Arges	257,378	255,153	94	755	206	212	4	33
Braila	219,831	205,740	324	2,717	267	560	13	113
Buzau	309,405	305,969	311	748	156	135	41	25
Dambovita	309,676	306,361	372	1,045	191	248	18	4
Ialomita	293,352	291,205	183	377	182	86	7	6
Ilfov	999,342	844,743	13,166	36,997	7,557	12,409	390	2,838
Muscel	149,797	148,772	62	482	101	75	1	2
Olt	183,595	182,675	39	337	138	79	—	2
Prahova	477,750	458,570	2,545	5,959	1,143	2,964	125	125
Ramnicu Sarat	184,956	182,939	68	246	79	39	8	6
Teleorman	347,294	343,846	63	283	64	78	5	—
Vlasca	296,412	294,505	152	582	173	113	2	58
Dobrogea	**815,475**	**589,219**	**940**	**7,739**	**843**	**7,593**	**83**	**4,282**
Callacra	166,911	117,556	61	333	151	269	21	761
Constanta	253,093	199,580	689	4,520	537	6,228	44	2,774
Durostor	211,433	114,254	95	124	101	42	16	479
Tulcea	184,038	157,829	95	2,762	54	1,054	2	188
Moldova	**2,433,596**	**2,145,683**	**2,423**	**189,953**	**1,482**	**2,919**	**122**	**974**
Bacau	261,019	197,862	523	47,139	270	310	14	178
Baia	157,501	146,294	189	1,497	11	179	1	6
Botosani	218,258	195,075	165	1,468	36	110	3	93
Covurlui	210,006	182,782	363	4,008	462	722	33	311
Dorohoi	211,354	195,267	53	579	13	94	1	4
Falciu	115,055	105,462	24	5,655	3	35	—	1
Iasi	275,796	226,188	239	6,335	110	433	29	98
Neamt	198,223	179,314	292	4,528	52	532	6	10
Putna	194,105	182,767	285	7,332	230	108	5	185
Roman	151,550	110,900	90	32,462	45	111	3	61
Tecuci	136,401	130,594	57	2,493	75	96	7	16
Tutova	144,821	138,735	83	373	78	139	13	8
Vaslui	139,303	133,442	9	272	17	83	1	3
Bessarabia	**3,864,482**	**3,395,948**	**983**	**13,597**	**727**	**74,879**	**33**	**1,336**
Balti	386,721	345,323	86	3,224	14	1,325	3	137
Cahul	196,693	181,135	1	166	—	8,530	—	15
Cetatea Alba	341,178	289,688	15	2,865	466	52,484	1	600
Hotin	392,430	341,412	81	1,282	4	114	—	4
Ismail	225,309	198,309	47	576	30	658	—	33
Lapusna	419,621	361,110	390	2,112	142	2,261	11	550
Orhei	279,292	257,739	131	353	17	69	3	43
Soroca	316,368	280,252	183	1,175	20	228	2	13
Tighina	306,392	274,180	69	1,754	28	9,199	3	39
Bucovina	**853,899**	**613,353**	**19,284**	**98,347**	**534**	**20,635**	**67**	**139**
Campulung	94,816	64,711	781	16,030	10	5,186	7	3
Cernauti	306,194	205,284	11,466	30,687	103	3,219	47	22
Radauti	160,778	113,503	2,098	20,037	410	4,249	1	8
Storojinet	190,894	132,736	3,271	15,389	5	1,976	10	1
Suceava	121,527	97,124	1,660	10,204	6	4,823	2	103

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Religion

Actual figures

162
795

Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Others	Atheists	Not declared	COUNTY
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
1,449	87,288	14,182	40,362	756,930	185,486	7,434	6,694	6,686	*ROMANIA*
12	1	696	82	3,525	712	199	88	98	Oltenia
—	—	402	38	2,357	133	153	53	38	*Dolj*
—	—	41	—	106	7	1	8	1	*Gorj*
10	1	165	30	456	466	12	12	31	*Mehedinti*
—	—	43	10	197	52	11	14	2	*Romanati*
2	—	42	4	407	54	10	1	26	*Valcea*
74	2,189	3,396	1,187	94,216	3,193	637	1,367	1,161	Muntenia
5	—	45	1	671	113	46	15	23	*Arges*
13	1,825	300	107	7,259	462	22	21	88	*Braila*
—	1	230	11	1,697	54	9	1	17	*Buzau*
—	—	465	1	788	95	44	18	28	*Dambovita*
—	304	86	68	342	206	14	78	10	*Ialomita*
52	29	667	620	76,845	1,485	208	998	758	*Ilfov*
—	—	113	43	29	23	34	11	29	*Muscel*
—	—	81	9	195	15	1	2	22	*Olt*
4	—	811	168	4,743	117	130	216	130	*Prahova*
—	—	220	9	1,124	60	24	130	4	*Romanca Sarat*
—	—	2,048	104	255	400	77	65	6	*Teleorman*
—	—	332	16	268	165	8	12	26	*Vlasca*
28	17,945	861	1,284	4,931	198,488	197	78	294	Dobrogea
4	3	80	10	445	47,067	25	31	94	*Caliacra*
23	2,386	223	832	1,981	53,039	32	27	138	*Constanta*
—	317	349	3	401	95,289	17	12	32	*Durostor*
1	15,239	9	367	1,204	3,093	123	8	10	*Tulcea*
42	2,618	3,977	254	162,268	477	1,332	486	454	Moldova
3	—	284	3	14,305	22	9	66	31	*Bacau*
—	1,425	46	—	7,770	8	24	2	48	*Baia*
6	100	368	44	20,092	6	555	103	42	*Botosani*
19	42	186	69	20,617	201	17	80	114	*Covurlui*
—	13	188	81	14,874	12	112	15	48	*Dorohoi*
—	1	96	2	3,627	7	123	8	11	*Falciu*
6	594	211	31	41,120	103	63	48	188	*Iasi*
—	11	183	5	13,214	9	26	18	23	*Neamt*
7	—	81	18	7,054	43	8	30	32	*Putna*
1	146	78	—	7,464	25	136	4	27	*Roman*
—	—	74	—	2,953	9	17	—	11	*Tecuci*
—	2	127	1	4,184	32	58	37	7	*Tutova*
—	276	178	—	4,992	—	144	9	72	*Vaslui*
81	31,844	1,927	13,861	286,988	148	3,826	476	977	Basarabia
38	1,963	92	2,205	31,916	7	343	8	67	*Balti*
—	930	98	1,230	6,444	4	101	—	27	*Cahul*
1	167	175	2,970	11,488	7	219	241	69	*Cetatea Alba*
1	3,809	1,233	7,321	36,132	30	718	224	75	*Hotin*
3	17,053	41	1,718	6,433	22	394	121	170	*Ismail*
22	689	101	696	30,683	40	672	62	336	*Lapusna*
7	781	—	393	19,566	8	117	—	61	*Orhei*
8	3,498	101	983	29,510	33	318	4	52	*Soroca*
2	1,432	94	1,341	16,954	7	354	16	140	*Tighina*
284	3,318	918	1,145	93,181	49	427	997	884	Bucovina
4	23	110	29	7,748	3	22	123	22	*Campulung*
121	37	584	227	31,681	35	70	241	390	*Cernauti*
1	2,069	68	261	11,578	7	119	329	53	*Radauti*
99	498	62	336	15,397	4	16	57	37	*Storojinet*
7	603	114	292	6,697	—	200	247	53	*Suceava*

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

162
795

Table V—Population

Continued

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Transylvania	**3,237,988**	**993,176**	**1,001,527**	**413,724**	**497,861**	**344,766**	**67,833**	**91**
Alba	212,749	108,590	61,258	7,225	15,946	7,007	2,580	2
Brasov	168,125	82,040	4,042	16,681	12,765	46,675	2,324	9
Ciuc	145,806	1,879	20,072	118,535	1,947	257	85	15
Cluj	334,991	64,343	142,993	29,716	72,739	2,601	3,495	9
Fagaras	86,039	47,487	22,093	1,642	2,506	11,141	312	2
Hunedoara	332,118	213,235	61,386	30,318	15,086	3,328	1,359	5
Mures	289,346	41,919	93,897	35,037	87,713	11,319	7,651	5
Nasaud	144,131	19,960	86,746	3,371	5,153	22,531	35	—
Odorhei	130,282	6,777	1,443	45,035	48,739	1,002	26,882	—
Salaj	343,347	15,183	180,608	41,757	87,350	1,172	50	2
Sibiu	194,619	101,129	24,746	7,833	4,250	54,092	371	1
Somes	219,355	32,881	139,317	6,955	28,005	238	78	19
Tarnava Mare	147,994	54,169	15,369	6,696	9,186	58,005	2,934	13
Tarnava Mica	149,482	24,826	60,906	6,828	24,817	24,264	3,009	10
Trei Scaune	136,122	19,911	3,119	49,139	55,250	1,105	6,277	4
Turda	183,282	60,606	77,532	7,457	20,389	269	8,188	5
Banat	**949,958**	**527,293**	**33,572**	**321,436**	**20,987**	**13,980**	**149**	**33**
Caras	200,929	141,162	10,336	43,211	1,265	917	23	1
Severin	239,586	180,643	9,459	38,731	7,367	1,282	31	4
Timis Torontal	499,443	205,488	13,877	242,494	12,305	11,781	95	28
Crisana and Maramures	**1,390,417**	**511,887**	**358,246**	**232,691**	**177,522**	**13,669**	**249**	**57**
Arad	422,649	220,576	17,766	112,097	23,180	13,546	109	49
Bihor	510,318	253,942	54,438	52,899	107,269	1,531	162	3
Maramures	161,575	8,469	104,132	10,409	2,935	137	37	—
Satu Mare	294,875	12,880	173,910	37,286	44,138	455	41	5

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Religion

Continued

162
795

Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Moham-medan	Others	Atheists	Not declared	COUNTY
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
965	—	2,933	10,296	81,503	125	708	1,129	1,452	**Transylvania**
2	—	16	830	3.101	12	21	123	36	*Alba*
1	—	141	148	2.778	12	110	36	313	*Braşov*
239	—	94	96	2.525	3	—	5	54	*Cluc*
39	—	475	1,178	17,655	35	41	118	354	*Cluj*
—	—	231	114	445	1	36	11	18	*Făgăraş*
1	—	193	1,888	4.829	13	88	77	122	*Hunedoara*
15	—	342	472	10.497	14	101	209	162	*Mureş*
2	—	29	30	6.375	5	5	20	69	*Năsăud*
1	—	180	607	1.404	—	16	123	53	*Odorhei*
4	—	46	7,881	17.754	10	141	252	137	*Sălaj*
—	—	67	405	1.287	20	35	84	97	*Sibiu*
539	—	111	427	19.619	5	15	68	78	*Someş*
—	—	213	200	1.164	3	23	32	57	*Turda Mare*
119	—	394	469	1.705	1	36	58	39	*Turda Mica*
—	—	37	245	949	—	6	28	52	*Trei Scaune*
3	—	164	296	2.233	—	34	85	21	*Turda*
—	8	143	6,770	14,945	193	183	453	665	**Banat**
—	—	15	3,046	725	14	83	59	72	*Caraş*
—	—	58	2,267	2.329	80	46	152	137	*Severin*
—	8	70	1,457	10,989	99	54	242	456	*Timiş Torontal*
4	3	1,487	20,773	97,287	91	728	1,910	651	**Crisana and Maramures**
2	3	456	9,017	10.021	41	215	436	135	*Arad*
1	—	254	11,087	27.807	24	459	233	209	*Bihor*
—	—	710	289	34.089	13	39	179	119	*Maramureş*
1	—	32	380	25.370	15	12	162	188	*Satu Mare*

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

162
795

Table VI—Population

Percentages

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian	Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Others	Atheists	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ROMANIA	**100.0**	**72.6**	**7.9**	**6.8**	**3.9**	**2.3**	**0.4**	*	*	**0.3**	*	**0.3**	**4.2**	**1.0**	*	*	*
Oltenia	**100.0**	**99.0**	*	**0.4**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**0.2**	*	*	*	*
Dolj	100.0	98.4	*	0.7	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	*
Gorj	100.0	99.8	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mehedinti	100.0	99.0	*	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*	*	*
Romanati	100.0	99.8	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Valcea	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.4	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	*
Muntenia	**100.0**	**94.5**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	*	*	*	*	**0.1**	*	**2.3**	*	*	*	*
Arges	100.0	99.1	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	*
Braila	100.0	93.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.5	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	3.8	0.2	*	*	*
Buzau	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	*	*	*
Dambovita	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.3	*	*	*	*
Ialomita	100.0	89.5	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
Ilfov	100.0	84.5	1.5	3.7	0.2	1.5	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	7.7	0.1	*	*	*
Muscel	100.0	99.5	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Olt	100.0	99.6	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Prahova	100.0	96.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	1.0	*	*	*	*
Ramnicu Sarat	100.0	98.9	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.6	*	*	*	*
Telecrman	100.0	99.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Vlasca	100.0	99.4	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dobrogea	**100.0**	**72.3**	**0.1**	**9.9**	**0.1**	**0.9**	*	**0.5**	*	**2.3**	*	**0.2**	**0.5**	**22.1**	*	*	*
Callacra	100.0	70.4	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	28.8	*	*	*
Constanta	100.0	78.9	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.5	*	1.1	*	0.9	*	0.2	0.2	15.1	*	*	*
Durostor	100.0	84.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	15.1	*	*	*
Tulcea	100.0	88.8	*	1.8	*	0.8	*	0.1	*	8.3	*	0.2	0.7	2.8	*	*	*
Moldova	**100.0**	**88.2**	*	**4.5**	*	**0.1**	*	*	*	**0.1**	*	*	**6.7**	*	*	*	*
Bacau	100.0	76.8	0.2	18.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Baia	100.0	92.9	0.1	1.0	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	4.9	*	*	*	*
Botosani	100.0	89.4	*	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	9.2	*	0.5	*	*
Covurlui	100.0	87.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	9.8	*	*	*	*
Dorohoi	100.0	92.4	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	*	*	*	*
Falciu	100.0	91.7	*	4.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.4	*	0.1	*	*
Iasi	100.0	83.0	*	4.5	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	11.9	*	*	*	*
Neamt	100.0	90.5	0.1	2.3	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.7	*	*	*	*
Putna	100.0	84.8	0.2	1.6	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.6	*	*	*	*
Roman	100.0	75.6	*	21.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.9	*	*	*	*
Tecuci	100.0	96.3	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	*	*	*	*
Tutova	100.0	96.4	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	*
Vaslui	100.0	86.7	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	5.6	*	0.1	*	*
Bessarabia	**100.0**	**87.6**	*	**0.3**	*	**2.6**	*	*	*	**1.1**	*	**0.7**	**7.3**	*	**0.1**	*	*
Balti	100.0	89.3	*	0.4	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.8	9.3	*	*	*	*
Cahul	100.0	93.1	*	*	*	4.8	*	*	*	0.4	*	0.6	1.1	*	*	*	*
Cetatea Alba	100.0	79.0	*	0.8	0.1	15.4	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.9	3.5	*	*	*	*
Hotin	100.0	87.0	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.2	1.0	9.8	*	0.8	*	*
Ismail	100.0	87.0	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	*	*	7.6	*	0.8	3.9	*	0.2	*	*
Lapusna	100.0	88.1	*	0.4	*	0.4	*	0.1	*	0.8	*	0.8	10.1	*	0.1	*	*
Orhei	100.0	92.5	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	0.1	7.0	*	*	*	*
Soroca	100.0	88.6	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	0.5	8.5	*	0.1	*	*
Tighina	100.0	89.4	*	0.8	*	3.0	*	*	*	0.8	*	0.4	5.6	*	0.1	*	*

*) Less than 0.1.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Religion

Continued

162
795

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian	Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Others	Atheists	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bucovina	**100.0**	**71.9**	**2.3**	**11.5**	•	**2.4**	•	•	•	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10.9**	•	•	**0.1**	•
Campulung	100.0	68.8	0.8	16.9	•	1.5	•	•	•	•	0.1	•	2.5	•	•	0.1	•
Cernauti	100.0	67.0	5.7	10.0	•	1.7	•	•	•	•	0.2	•	16.2	•	•	•	0.1
Radauti	100.0	70.6	1.2	16.9	0.2	0.6	•	•	•	1.2	•	0.2	7.5	•	•	0.2	•
Storojinet	100.0	78.1	1.9	9.1	•	1.2	•	•	•	0.2	•	0.2	9.1	•	•	•	•
Suceava	100.0	80.1	1.4	8.4	•	1.3	•	•	•	0.2	•	0.2	5.5	-	0.2	0.2	•
Transylvania	**100.0**	**27.8**	**21.1**	**12.8**	**15.3**	**7.6**	**2.1**	•	•	-	•	**0.3**	**3.5**	•	•	•	•
Alba	100.0	61.0	31.8	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	•	•	-	•	0.4	1.5	•	•	•	•
Brasov	100.0	48.8	8.4	9.9	7.6	17.8	1.4	•	•	-	•	•	1.7	•	•	•	0.2
Cluc	100.0	1.3	13.2	81.5	1.5	0.2	•	•	0.2	-	•	•	1.7	•	•	•	•
Clui	100.0	19.3	48.7	5.8	21.7	0.8	1.0	•	•	-	0.1	0.4	2.3	•	•	0.1	0.1
Fagaras	100.0	58.2	36.7	1.9	0.2	19.9	0.4	•	•	-	0.2	0.1	0.6	•	•	•	•
Hunedoara	100.0	64.2	18.6	9.1	4.5	1.0	0.2	•	•	-	•	0.2	1.5	•	•	•	•
Mures	100.0	14.5	38.4	19.1	20.2	3.9	2.2	•	•	-	0.2	0.2	2.2	•	•	•	•
Namaud	100.0	15.2	60.2	2.2	5.6	15.2	•	-	•	-	•	•	4.4	•	•	•	•
Odorhei	100.0	5.7	1.1	54.9	37.4	0.2	20.6	-	•	-	0.1	0.2	1.1	-	•	•	•
Salaj	100.0	4.4	58.6	19.2	28.4	0.2	•	•	•	-	•	0.2	1.0	•	•	•	•
Sibiu	100.0	58.0	12.7	4.0	2.2	17.2	0.2	•	•	-	•	0.2	0.2	•	•	•	•
Somes	100.0	15.0	62.2	2.2	12.2	0.1	•	•	0.2	-	•	0.2	1.2	•	•	•	•
Tarnava Mare	100.0	26.2	10.4	4.2	2.2	22.2	2.0	•	•	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	•	•	•	•
Tarnava Mica	100.0	16.2	40.7	4.2	16.2	16.2	2.2	•	•	-	0.2	0.2	1.1	•	•	•	•
Trei Scaune	100.0	14.2	2.2	28.1	40.2	0.2	1.2	•	•	-	•	0.2	0.7	-	•	•	•
Turda	100.0	33.1	48.2	4.1	14.4	0.1	1.2	•	•	-	•	0.2	1.2	-	•	•	•
Banat	**100.0**	**36.1**	**2.6**	**24.2**	**2.2**	**1.2**	•	•	•	-	•	**0.2**	**1.2**	•	•	•	•
Caras	100.0	70.2	1.1	21.1	0.2	0.2	•	•	•	-	•	0.2	0.4	•	•	•	•
Severin	100.0	72.4	2.2	14.2	2.1	0.2	•	•	•	-	•	0.2	1.0	•	•	•	•
Timis Torontal	100.0	41.1	2.2	42.2	2.2	2.4	•	•	•	-	•	0.2	2.2	•	•	•	•
Crisana and Maramures	**100.0**	**26.2**	**26.2**	**12.2**	**12.2**	**1.1**	•	•	•	•	**0.1**	**1.2**	**7.2**	•	•	•	•
Arad	100.0	22.2	1.2	20.2	2.2	2.2	•	•	•	•	0.1	0.1	2.4	•	•	0.1	•
Bihor	100.0	42.2	10.7	10.4	21.0	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	0.2	2.4	•	•	•	•
Maramures	100.0	2.2	64.4	2.4	1.2	•	•	•	•	•	0.4	0.2	21.1	•	•	0.1	•
Satu Mare	100.0	4.4	22.2	12.2	12.2	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	0.1	2.2	•	•	•	•

*) *Less than 0.1.*

162

Table
CENSUS
Ethnical composition of the
of the Counties partly or

COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ukrainians	Yugoslavs	Bulgars	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
1. BIHOR County Total	510,318	314,109	182,942	2,288	996	493	131	211	11,162	131
Percentages	*100.0*	*61.6*	*36.0*	*0.4*	–	–	–	–	*2.2*	–
A. Cities Total	102,277	27,847	86,918	1,828	286	425	81	139	287	75
Percentages	*100.0*	*28.4*	*84.8*	*1.8*	*0.3*	*0.4*	–	*0.3*	*0.3*	–
CITIES:										
Oradea	82,687	22,412	42,430	927	300	414	75	135	228	69
Beiuș	4,293	2,574	1,121	37	10	2	1	8	26	6
Salonta	15,297	2,861	12,367	56	46	9	5	16	33	–
B. Townships Total	408,041	287,262	96,924	1,268	140	68	50	82	10,875	56
Percentages	*100.0*	*70.4*	*23.8*	*0.3*	–	–	–	–	*2.7*	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Aleșd	43,146	34,326	3,434	67	19	10	3	1	3,846	2
Beiuș	47,234	40,689	5,886	10	1	3	4	–	3	–
Bulz	20,135	19,181	588	25	1	1	1	–	3	–
Ceica	31,760	30,340	876	15	16	–	3	–	8	9
Centrala	49,538	27,730	20,291	650	22	41	9	45	56	8
Marghita	43,314	19,999	15,020	280	15	9	7	–	4,926	10
Salonta	29,811	21,231	7,447	26	8	1	3	5	579	–
Săcuieni	23,182	3,221	17,618	59	14	2	7	1	708	1
Salard	22,477	8,854	12,532	41	3	–	1	–	490	2
Tileagd	31,689	26,256	4,134	23	23	–	9	–	200	17
Tinca	35,326	27,508	6,675	21	12	1	–	–	19	2
Vascau	30,429	29,727	423	51	6	–	3	–	17	5
2. CIUC County Total	145,896	20,976	120,627	439	99	36	10	10	54	50
Percentages	*100.0*	*14.4*	*82.7*	*0.3*	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Cities Total	15,162	1,230	12,798	142	27	9	6	7	20	12
Percentages	*100.0*	*8.1*	*84.4*	*0.9*	*0.2*	–	–	–	*0.1*	–
CITIES:										
Mercurea-Ciuc	4,807	598	3,796	71	9	5	1	3	–	7
Jigodin (Suburb)	1,195	90	1,093	1	4	–	–	–	–	1
Gheorgheni	10,355	632	8,912	71	18	4	5	4	20	5
B. Townships Total	130,644	19,746	107,919	297	72	7	4	3	34	38
Percentages	*100.0*	*15.1*	*82.6*	*0.2*	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Centrala	32,947	766	31,820	37	11	1	2	–	7	12
Frumoasa	23,321	4,771	17,840	77	27	1	1	3	3	9
Gheorgheni	32,539	12,704	18,461	102	23	4	2	–	22	15
Sanmartin	21,837	1,498	19,798	61	11	1	1	–	2	2
3. CLUJ County Total	334,991	204,139	100,739	2,788	453	284	69	166	864	98
Percentages	*100.0*	*60.9*	*30.1*	*0.8*	*0.1*	–	–	–	*0.2*	–
A. Cities Total	186,248	36,532	88,572	2,516	406	266	54	132	273	78
Percentages	*100.0*	*19.9*	*47.6*	*1.4*	*0.2*	*0.2*	–	*0.1*	*0.2*	–
CITIES:										
Cluj	100,944	34,895	47,689	2,300	405	244	54	132	262	76
Huedin	5,681	1,137	2,883	16	1	2	–	–	11	2
B. Townships Total	228,746	168,107	88,187	272	47	18	15	34	291	20
Percentages	*100.0*	*73.5*	*21.2*	*0.1*	–	–	–	–	*0.1*	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Borsa	20,516	16,867	2,933	9	3	–	–	1	1	–
Cluj	51,049	32,439	16,047	89	28	34	6	28	30	4
Gilau	26,978	17,828	8,133	19	2	1	1	4	1	–
Ilida	29,574	24,757	3,042	19	2	2	1	–	73	1
Huedin	49,559	39,540	8,587	98	9	9	5	1	182	7
Mocita	27,609	18,854	7,253	12	2	–	–	–	3	–
Sarmasel	23,711	17,802	4,192	26	2	2	–	–	1	8
4. MARAMURES County Total	361,875	93,207	11,174	3,339	73	19,280	10	36	73	58
Percentages	*100.0*	*57.7*	*6.9*	*2.0*	–	*11.9*	–	–	–	–
A. Cities Total	27,270	9,658	5,434	161	44	1,221	10	36	44	36
Percentages	*100.0*	*35.4*	*19.9*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*4.5*	–	*0.1*	*0.2*	–
CITIES:										
Sighet	27,270	9,658	5,434	161	44	1,221	10	36	44	36
Iapa (Suburb)	2,136	1,651	8	–	7	1	–	–	–	–

*) The counties of Tarnava Mare and Tarnava Mica are not listed here, only a small part of their population (3,010 and 1,921 respectively) having been transferred to Hungary.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

VII
OF 1930
urban and rural population wholly ceded to Hungary.*

162

Hebrews	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauzis	Gipsies	Other races	Undeclared	COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP
4	21,982	8	3	7	17	-	1	6,006	131	196	1. BIHOR County Total
-	*4.5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.2*	-	-	*Percentages*
4	18,731	8	3	1	12	-	-	860	111	79	A. Cities Total
-	*16.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.8*	*0.1*	-	*Percentages*
4											CITIES:
-	14,764	3	3	1	5	-	-	571	71	75	Oradea
-	462	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	39	-	Beiuș
-	505	-	-	-	5	-	-	289	1	4	Salonta
-	4,251	-	-	6	5	-	1	5,146	20	117	B. Townships Total
-	*1.8*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	947	-	-	1	-	-	-	663	3	4	Aleșd
-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	6	3	Beiuș
-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	Bratca
-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	Cefa
-	371	-	-	-	1	-	-	380	2	12	Centrala
-	2,233	-	-	4	-	-	-	787	1	23	Marghita
-	88	-	-	-	2	-	-	416	-	3	Salonta
-	892	-	-	-	2	-	-	619	1	37	Sînmiclăuș
-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	-	7	Șuiorul
-	425	-	-	-	-	-	1	583	-	16	Tăușeni
-	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	6	-	Tinca
-	123	-	-	1	-	-	-	68	1	6	Vascău
-	2,383	2	1	94	-	-	-	933	55	57	2. CIUC County Total
-	*1.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
-	846	1	1	37	-	-	-	89	7	22	A. Cities Total
-	*8.8*	-	-	*0.8*	-	-	-	*0.8*	-	*0.1*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-											Miercurea-Ciuc
-	253	-	-	17	-	-	-	27	3	17	Șpodia (Suburb)
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Gheorgheni
-	593	1	1	20	-	-	-	62	4	5	
-	1,537	1	-	57	-	-	-	844	48	35	B. Townships Total
-	*1.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-											Centrala
-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	9	1	Frumoasa
-	383	-	-	50	-	-	-	210	4	18	Gheorgheni
-	771	1	-	5	-	-	-	400	10	16	Sînmartin
-	161	-	-	2	-	-	-	75	25	-	
-	17,163	15	6	186	34	-	2	7,869	119	287	3. CLUJ County Total
-	*6.1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
-	14,899	14	6	164	31	-	-	1,371	97	243	A. Cities Total
-	*19.3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.8*	-	*0.3*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-	13,062	13	6	162	31	-	-	1,043	97	243	Cluj
-	1,018	1	-	2	-	-	-	328	-	-	Huedin
-	2,263	1	-	22	3	-	2	6,498	22	44	B. Townships Total
-	*1.3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*3.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-								427	-	-	Baciu
-	249	1	-	22	3	-	2	1,861	11	34	Cluj
-	424	-	-	4	-	-	-	723	-	3	Cîmpia
-	256	-	-	5	-	-	-	1,826	-	3	Huedin
-	646	-	-	4	-	-	-	443	6	-	Mociu
-	618	-	-	1	-	-	-	864	3	4	Sărmașul
-	482	-	-	10	-	-	-	1,153	2	-	
-	33,325	-	-	7	10	-	-	685	26	122	4. MARAMUREȘ County Total
-	*10.3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.2*	-	-	*Percentages*
-	10,536	-	-	5	9	-	-	58	5	60	A. Cities Total
-	*38.2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.2*	-	*0.1*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-											Sighet
-	10,536	-	-	5	9	-	-	58	5	60	Iapa (Suburb)
-	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	

162

Table

Ethnical composition of the
of the Counties partly or

COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ukrainians	Yugoslavs	Bulgars	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
B. Townships Total	134,388	83,549	5,736	3,078	39	18,999	-	-	39	39
Percentages	*100.0*	*62.2*	*4.3*	*2.3*	-	*14.4*	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Ina	36,921	31,539	95	39	6	19	-	-	-	3
Sighet	43,706	25,742	4,507	133	12	6,681	-	-	33	11
Vișeu	53,678	26,268	1,148	2,906	11	11,309	-	-	6	25
5. MUREȘ County Total	299,546	132,719	128,317	11,283	234	76	50	79	93	99
Percentages	*100.0*	*44.3*	*42.8*	*3.8*	*0.1*	-	-	-	-	-
A. Cities Total	47,897	11,647	25,957	2,854	189	56	18	72	39	13
Percentages	*100.0*	*24.3*	*54.2*	*6.0*	*0.4*	*0.1*	-	*0.2*	-	-
CITIES:										
Târgu-Mureș	38,517	9,795	22,387	632	181	53	18	70	36	9
Reghin	9,290	1,812	3,570	2,222	8	1	-	2	3	3
B. Townships Total	241,739	121,112	97,268	8,429	145	20	32	7	54	87
Percentages	*100.0*	*50.1*	*40.2*	*3.5*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Band	21,173	14,690	5,202	13	1	-	1	-	2	-
Mercurea	32,709	2,449	28,639	23	5	-	1	-	5	3
Mureș	51,265	16,857	31,445	91	10	2	4	6	12	11
Raciu	18,706	13,952	3,853	17	4	-	-	-	1	-
Reghin	71,114	43,378	18,419	4,699	15	3	13	-	4	13
Tesca	22,877	15,359	2,720	3,800	2	-	1	-	-	-
Topliței	23,895	14,427	7,082	286	108	15	12	1	30	55
6. NĂSĂUD County Total	144,131	103,010	7,476	20,785	218	54	18	39	53	86
Percentages	*100.0*	*71.5*	*5.2*	*14.4*	*0.2*	-	-	-	-	-
A. Cities Total	17,648	8,535	1,461	4,544	149	39	11	38	28	8
Percentages	*100.0*	*48.4*	*8.3*	*25.8*	*0.8*	*0.2*	-	*0.2*	*0.1*	-
CITIES:										
Bistrița	14,128	5,666	1,363	4,461	146	38	11	38	21	8
Năsăud	3,512	2,869	98	83	3	1	-	-	4	-
B. Townships Total	126,491	94,475	6,015	16,241	69	15	7	1	28	78
Percentages	*100.0*	*74.7*	*4.8*	*12.8*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Bargau	31,069	20,487	292	6,850	21	3	1	1	8	20
Năsăud	32,596	27,888	1,068	1,922	26	-	-	-	3	-
Rodna	28,584	25,495	1,179	177	18	12	4	-	15	54
Sieu	34,242	20,605	3,476	7,292	4	-	2	-	-	-
7. ODORHEI County Total	138,282	6,382	119,385	464	27	3	5	1	18	27
Percentages	*100.0*	*4.6*	*85.8*	*0.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Cities Total	8,518	962	6,928	172	10	3	-	1	7	9
Percentages	*100.0*	*11.3*	*81.3*	*2.0*	*0.1*	-	-	-	-	*0.1*
CITY:										
Odorhei	8,518	962	6,928	172	10	3	-	1	7	9
B. Townships Total	121,764	5,420	112,457	292	17	-	5	-	11	18
Percentages	*100.0*	*4.5*	*92.4*	*0.2*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cristur	30,492	2,317	27,019	107	1	-	1	-	9	-
Ocland	23,316	1,704	22,860	112	1	-	2	-	1	9
Odorhei	37,341	125	36,066	51	8	-	2	-	-	1
Praid	29,615	1,274	25,912	22	7	-	-	-	1	8
8. SĂLAJ County Total	343,367	192,521	107,662	16,010	335	774	42	17	5,981	89
Percentages	*100.0*	*56.0*	*31.4*	*4.7*	-	*0.2*	-	-	*1.7*	-
A. Cities Total	31,526	10,888	14,685	1,758	89	363	13	13	79	25
Percentages	*100.0*	*34.5*	*46.1*	*5.6*	*0.3*	*1.1*	-	-	*0.2*	-
CITIES:										
Zalau	8,340	2,115	3,814	90	7	16	2	9	18	1
Carei	10,042	3,603	3,637	1,719	80	343	10	1	43	21
Simleul-Silvaniei	7,448	2,340	3,434	19	2	2	1	2	17	1

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

VII, Continued

urban and rural population wholly ceded to Hungary.

162

Hebrews	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gypsies	Others	Undeclared	COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP
-	38,302	-	-	3	1	-	-	637	18	82	B. Townships Total
-	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	3,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	6	20	Ian
-	4,369	-	-	-	1	-	-	180	10	37	Rîghet
-	11,819	-	-	3	-	-	-	127	2	25	Vlaen
-	9,989	3	3	44	6	-	-	11,386	73	168	5. MUREŞ County Total
-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	-	*Percentages*
-	6,384	2	3	37	5	-	-	863	37	42	A. Cities Total
-	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-	4,828	2	3	36	5	-	-	680	30	40	Targu-Mureş
-	1,556	1	-	1	-	-	-	102	7	2	Reghin
-	3,575	-	-	17	1	-	-	10,523	36	61	B. Townships Total
-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	168	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,098	1	4	Band
-	385	-	-	6	-	-	-	1,192	-	1	Mereurea
-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,535	1	1	Mureş
-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	1	20	Racu
-	938	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,596	13	16	Reghin
-	211	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,378	2	1	Tesca
-	1,468	-	-	9	1	-	-	375	18	8	Toplita
-	4,139	7	-	27	6	-	-	5,093	44	66	6. NASAUD County Total
-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	*Percentages*
-	2,976	6	-	8	6	-	-	863	26	28	A. Cities Total
-	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.1	0.3	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-	2,177	6	-	8	6	-	-	131	20	28	Bistrita
-	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4	-	Nasaud
-	3,743	1	-	29	-	-	-	5,731	20	38	B. Townships Total
-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	898	1	-	3	-	-	-	2,466	6	12	Borgau
-	1,198	-	-	1	-	-	-	682	1	3	Nasaud
-	834	-	-	14	-	-	-	760	13	3	Rodna
-	813	-	-	11	-	-	-	2,823	-	16	Sieu
-	1,209	-	-	5	-	-	-	3,652	21	23	7. ODORHEI County Total
-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	*Percentages*
-	288	-	-	3	-	-	-	122	6	12	A. Cities Total
-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	*Percentages*
											CITY:
-	283	-	-	3	-	-	-	122	6	12	Odorhei
-	1,806	-	-	3	-	-	-	3,530	15	11	B. Townships Total
-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	3	Cristur
-	55	-	-	1	-	-	-	357	13	1	Ocland
-	84	-	-	1	-	-	-	398	1	-	Odorhei
-	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	1	7	Praid
-	13,888	3	-	91	18	-	-	6,389	36	138	8. SALAJ County Total
-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	*Percentages*
-	6,364	3	-	18	3	-	-	861	13	61	A. Cities Total
-	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.2	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	1	10	Salaj
-	2,229	3	-	6	3	-	-	196	10	47	Carei
-	1,536	-	-	11	-	-	-	89	2	-	Simleul-Silvaniei

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

162

Table

Ethnical composition of the of the Counties partly or

COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ukrainians	Yugoslavs	Bulgars	Czechs Slovaks	Poles
B. Townships Total	**311,517**	**182,763**	**92,977**	**14,222**	**239**	**411**	**29**	**5**	**5,833**	**36**
Percentages	*100.0*	*58.7*	*29.8*	*4.6*	*-*	*0.1*	*-*	*-*	*1.9*	*-*
TOWNSHIPS:										
Carei	37,367	13,826	9,519	12,544	35	73	14	2	30	12
Cehul-Silvaniei	44,333	30,098	11,389	669	21	-	2	1	11	6
Craesna	30,009	22,670	5,945	5	-	-	-	1	353	-
Jibou	37,535	32,974	2,613	38	8	1	3	-	4	3
Simleul-Silvaniei	44,870	22,627	15,425	42	1	1	-	-	4,876	1
Tasnad	44,388	24,209	16,140	728	149	10	5	-	464	5
Valea-Lui-Mihai	31,487	9,683	18,887	154	21	320	3	1	11	6
Zalau	41,528	26,876	13,059	32	4	6	2	-	174	3
9. SATU MARE County Total	**294,875**	**178,523**	**74,191**	**9,530**	**1,169**	**3,029**	**61**	**84**	**553**	**85**
Percentages	*100.0*	*60.5*	*25.2*	*3.2*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*-*	*-*	*0.2*	*-*
A. Cities Total	**69,526**	**36,316**	**29,139**	**1,199**	**286**	**496**	**36**	**81**	**131**	**64**
Percentages	*100.0*	*52.2*	*41.9*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*0.7*	*-*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*-*
CITIES:										
Satu-Mare	51,495	16,251	21,916	939	269	488	34	80	65	54
Baia-Mare	13,906	6,622	4,927	153	13	6	2	1	65	11
Baia-Sprie	4,127	1,441	2,296	8	4	2	-	-	1	1
B. Townships Total	**225,349**	**154,209**	**45,052**	**8,330**	**883**	**2,534**	**25**	**3**	**424**	**19**
Percentages	*100.0*	*68.4*	*20.0*	*3.7*	*0.4*	*1.1*	*-*	*-*	*0.2*	*-*
TOWNSHIPS:										
Arsed	29,488	16,875	4,866	6,568	15	21	1	-	11	-
Baia-Mare	35,028	29,973	4,138	34	4	9	6	-	4	1
Manastur	15,895	15,048	101	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
Oasfu	28,276	21,509	3,968	21	34	42	2	-	370	5
Satu-Mare	40,860	17,137	19,887	95	282	1,577	10	-	29	5
Seini	25,901	19,453	4,238	547	14	7	2	-	2	5
Somcuta-Mare	25,205	22,138	1,255	31	10	-	1	-	1	1
Ugocea	24,696	12,076	6,799	1,124	503	867	3	3	7	2
10. SOMES County Total	**219,358**	**169,942**	**33,870**	**351**	**145**	**93**	**10**	**38**	**53**	**26**
Percentages	*100.0*	*77.5*	*15.4*	*0.3*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
A. Cities Total	**21,718**	**8,979**	**7,171**	**197**	**110**	**91**	**5**	**54**	**26**	**13**
Percentages	*100.0*	*41.3*	*33.0*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*-*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*-*
CITIES:										
Dej	15,110	5,965	5,236	131	64	89	1	47	19	11
Gherla	6,608	3,014	1,937	66	46	2	4	7	6	2
B. Townships Total	**197,637**	**160,963**	**26,699**	**154**	**35**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**26**	**13**
Percentages	*100.0*	*81.4*	*13.5*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
TOWNSHIPS:										
Beclean	37,913	27,235	8,193	66	18	1	1	-	2	3
Dej	53,007	43,230	6,821	37	4	-	3	2	5	3
Garbou	14,335	13,691	157	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gherla	38,674	28,923	8,527	4	5	1	-	2	4	-
Ileanda	25,371	23,948	250	11	5	-	1	-	4	3
Lapus	28,337	23,896	2,751	55	2	-	-	-	12	4
11. TREI SCAUNE County Total	**136,122**	**21,798**	**109,281**	**781**	**182**	**73**	**23**	**25**	**119**	**50**
Percentages	*100.0*	*16.0*	*80.4*	*0.8*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
A. Cities Total	**15,925**	**2,444**	**12,486**	**269**	**22**	**61**	**5**	**19**	**21**	**11**
Percentages	*100.0*	*15.3*	*78.0*	*1.6*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*-*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*-*
CITIES:										
Sf. Gheorghe	10,818	2,181	7,826	208	18	61	4	18	17	6
Targu Secuesc	5,107	263	4,660	57	4	-	1	1	4	5
B. Townships Total	**120,197**	**19,353**	**96,795**	**520**	**90**	**13**	**18**	**6**	**98**	**39**
Percentages	*100.0*	*16.1*	*80.5*	*0.4*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
TOWNSHIPS:										
Baraolt	16,210	2,260	13,038	108	12	2	-	-	13	2
Comana	13,986	1,680	11,587	131	31	3	17	-	17	33
Sf. Gheorghe	33,877	8,178	25,377	240	10	4	10	6	38	1
Tg. Secuesc	36,923	3,674	30,923	40	6	1	1	-	2	14

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

VII, Continued

urban and rural population wholly ceded to Hungary.

162

Hebrews	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauts	Gipsies	Other races	Undeclared	COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP
–	9,114	–	–	76	8	–	–	8,799	13	42	**B. Townships Total**
–	*2.9*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.8*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	531	–	–	–	6	–	–	746	1	18	Carei
–	1,502	–	–	5	–	–	–	621	1	7	Cehul-Silvaniei
–	786	–	–	27	–	–	–	321	–	1	Crasna
–	1,259	–	–	35	–	–	–	379	6	12	Jibou
–	838	–	–	1	–	–	–	1,048	–	10	Simleul-Silvaniei
–	1,600	–	–	3	–	–	–	1,067	3	3	Tasnad
–	1,902	–	–	–	6	–	–	488	2	3	Valea-Lui-Mihai
–	706	–	–	5	–	–	–	969	–	6	Zalau
–	22,967	3	–	7	11	–	–	3,521	43	126	**9. SATU MARE County Total**
–	*8.1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.2*	–	–	*Percentages*
–	13,953	3	–	7	4	–	–	879	32	80	**A. Cities Total**
–	*18.0*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.1*	–	–	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
–	10,983	3	–	5	4	–	–	642	24	29	Satu-Mare
–	1,952	–	–	2	–	–	–	127	6	17	Baia-Mare
–	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	2	4	Baia-Sprie
–	11,014	–	–	–	7	–	–	2,642	11	76	**B. Townships Total**
–	*4.9*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.8*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	616	–	–	–	–	–	–	703	–	12	Ardud
–	668	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	6	–	Baia-Mare
–	621	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	1	3	Mannatur
–	2,168	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	1	–	Ocna
–	1,311	–	–	–	1	–	–	495	2	29	Satu-Mare
–	1,411	–	–	–	–	–	–	211	–	11	Seini
–	1,336	–	–	–	–	–	–	425	1	6	Somcuta-Mare
–	2,883	–	–	–	6	–	–	400	–	15	Ugocea
–	10,546	–	7	436	1	2		3,767	19	41	**10. SOMES County Total**
–	*4.8*	–	–	*0.8*	–	–	–	*1.7*	–	–	*Percentages*
–	4,365	–	–	371	–	2	–	388	11	12	**A. Cities Total**
–	*10.1*	–	–	*1.7*	–	–	–	*1.4*	–	–	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
–	3,346	–	6	5	–	2	–	178	3	9	Dej
–	1,019	–	1	366	–	–	–	127	8	3	Gherla
–	6,181	–	–	52	1	–	–	3,462	8	29	**B. Townships Total**
–	*3.1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.8*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	1,554	–	–	4	–	–	–	880	–	6	Bacium
–	1,683	–	–	12	–	–	–	1,197	1	7	Dej
–	318	–	–	2	–	–	–	165	–	–	Garbou
–	917	–	–	17	–	–	–	563	–	10	Gherla
–	791	–	–	3	1	–	–	307	7	–	Iisanda
–	1,216	–	–	13	–	–	–	350	–	6	Lapus
–	714	15	–	11	–	–	–	2,929	71	99	**11. TREI SCAUNE County Total**
–	*0.8*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3.3*	–	–	*Percentages*
–	371	–	–	8	–	–	–	223	7	18	**A. Cities Total**
–	*8.5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.4*	–	*0.1*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
–	281	–	–	1	–	–	–	187	6	9	M. Ciuc/ghe
–	90	–	–	7	–	–	–	36	1	9	Targu Secuesc
–	343	15	–	3	–	–	–	2,707	64	81	**B. Townships Total**
–	*0.8*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3.5*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	80	1	–	–	–	–	–	736	–	3	Bereuti
–	139	3	–	1	–	–	–	532	21	6	Comana
–	75	0	–	–	–	–	–	1,070	40	37	M. Ciuc/ghe
–	50	0	–	–	–	–	–	191	3	7	Tg. Secuesc

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

Table VIII

Ethnical Composition of the County Population of Transylvania, the Banat and Crisana-Maramures

The 1910 Hungarian Census and the 1930 Romanian Census Compared

Transylvania	Census	Total	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Jews	Others
Alba	1910	221,618	171,483	35,262	7,269	3,845	3,759
	1930	212,749	173,401	24,028	7,583	2,995	4,742
Brasov	1910	101,199	35,091	33,869	29,542	1,503	1,194
	1930	168,125	83,948	44,761	33,348	2,438	3,630
Ciuc	1910	145,720	18,032	123,531	1,080	2,357	720
	1930	145,806	20,976	120,627	439	2,383	1,381
Cluj	1910	290,547	184,997	98,944	3,387	12,581	5,638
	1930	314,991	204,139	100,759	2,788	17,163	10,142
Fagaras	1910	95,174	84,436	5,561	3,236	906	1,036
	1930	86,039	67,375	4,768	10,750	442	2,704
Hunedoara	1910	340,125	271,675	47,041	8,101	5,679	7,629
	1930	332,118	272,283	37,554	8,282	4,662	9,307
Mures	1910	219,589	71,909	126,616	8,312	7,550	5,202
	1930	289,546	132,719	123,317	11,283	9,959	12,268
Nasaud	1910	127,843	87,564	3,483	25,609	7,254	3,983
	1930	144,131	103,010	7,476	20,785	6,339	6,521
Odorhei	1910	124,173	2,840	117,145	2,202	1,313	673
	1930	130,282	6,382	119,385	464	1,289	2,762
Salaj	1910	230,140	136,087	77,463	816	9,849	5,925
	1930	343,347	192,821	107,662	16,010	13,380	13,474
Sibiu	1910	176,921	113,672	8,594	49,757	1,865	3,333
	1930	194,619	120,738	9,085	56,999	1,400	6,397
Somes	1910	248,076	185,725	44,000	6,901	7,995	3,455
	1930	219,355	169,942	33,870	351	10,546	4,646
Tarnava Mare	1910	148,826	60,381	17,885	62,224	1,089	7,747
	1930	147,994	66,307	17,419	55,810	1,061	4,397
Tarnava Mica	1910	116,091	55,585	33,136	20,272	1,766	5,332
	1930	149,482	80,604	35,306	24,011	1,631	7,930
Trei Scaune	1910	148,080	22,963	122,296	617	1,222	982
	1930	136,122	21,759	109,381	781	714	3,487
Turda	1910	174,375	125,668	41,982	576	2,648	3,501
	1930	183,282	136,315	39,214	742	2,224	4,787
Total	1910	2,908,497	1,608,108	936,308	234,901	69,121	60,059
	1930	3,217,988	1,852,719	934,642	253,426	78,626	98,575
Banat							
Caras-Severin	1910	466,484	336,278	28,669	55,915	4,796	40,827
	1930	440,515	323,063	20,870	48,772	2,763	45,047
Timis Torontal	1910	511,016	174,349	76,128	194,965	8,638	56,936
	1930	499,443	180,020	76,969	174,396	8,485	59,574
Total	1910	977,500	510,627	104,797	250,880	13,434	97,763
	1930	939,958	503,083	97,839	223,167	11,248	104,621
Crisana-Maramures							
Arad	1910	418,320	247,835	111,317	31,995	10,102	17,271
	1930	423,649	256,239	92,488	32,202	9,048	33,672
Bihor	1910	455,903	250,662	184,658	3,458	32,462	11,673
	1930	510,319	314,109	152,942	2,288	21,982	18,997
Maramures	1910	150,468	73,457	20,666	7,839	28,311	20,195
	1930	161,575	93,207	11,174	9,239	23,028	25,127
Satu Mare	1910	307,894	128,241	141,103	7,238	29,468	1,734
	1930	294,875	178,823	74,191	9,550	23,967	8,664
Total	1910	1,332,525	702,985	457,744	50,530	100,343	50,923
	1930	1,390,417	844,078	320,795	57,239	88,025	89,460